

INSIDE: VE-Day—remembering the hope and the glory

Maclean's

MAY 5, 1995

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE

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MARITIME

The Mulroney Style

Mila Mulroney at
home and abroad

The Prime Minister
and the politics
of being nice





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Maclean's

MAY 4, 1985 VOL. 36 NO. 19

COVER

The Mulroney Style

A British newspaper has called her "the most glamorous political star since the early Jackie Kennedy," and Miss Mulroney—who is showing signs of emerging as a potent political force in Ottawa—demonstrated in Washington last week that she may also prove to be a highly effective ambassador for her husband, Brian Mulroney.

—Page 10

COVER PHOTO BY JOHN HARRIS



A promising gamble

Scheduled to open in a year, Vancouver's Expo 86 is still dogged by controversy over whether the event will justify the \$1.5-billion price tag.

—Page 24



Star Wars at the summit

The heads of the world's industrial nations prepared to meet in Bonn this week, concerned about the global economy and the U.S. Star Wars defence plan.

—Page 32



A royal subject

British writer Trevor Hall wrote the text for a new picture book about Diana, Princess of Wales, who is on a royal visit to Italy with Prince Charles.

—Page 30

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The Bronfman empire

Toronto billionaire Peter and Edward Bronfman, through their holding firm Eldor Investments Ltd., are expanding into seasonal services.

—Page 43



The Mila surprise

In a distinguished journalism career, Ottawa Editor Roy MacGregor has interviewed hundreds of leading politicians and celebrities. But MacGregor, who is also a successful author, was unprepared for his initial encounter with Mila Mulrenney when he met her for an interview in preparing this week's cover story. His report:

"I had prepared for several days for the interview, showed up precisely on time in her Langpain Black office and was setting up my tape recorder, when she



MacGregor and Mulrenney: how do you recover from that?

suddenly burst through the door, stepped and said, 'You can't possibly be the Roy MacGregor who wrote that wonderful book on [Canadian painter] Tom Thomson and Algonquin Park.' Well," added MacGregor, whose 1980 novel, *Shorelines*, will appear as a Penguin paperback in August, "how do you recover from that?"

MacGregor also recalled that former prime minister Lester Pearson's wife, Maryon, once said, "Behind every successful man stands a surprised woman." In the Mulrenney case, MacGregor declared, "You would have to change that to, 'Behind some successful men stands a surprise.' That is what Mila Mulrenney is becoming."

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's May 1986

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GORDON'S GIN

THE WHOLE WORLD GOES FOR IT



Song and dance

The picture you paint of the *Shenrock* Burns ("After the eyes stopped seeing," Canada, April 1) is an charming as a good fairy tale. We saw the veteran movie star Ronald Reagan on centre stage, going through his well-trod song and dance routine, arm in arm with his young idolish. Their timing was perfect and the guy took music belonged to both of them—if slightly out of tune with the expert in the wings, whose job it was to put the show on the road.

—A. LANDALE
Maple Ridge, B.C.

Pitching in 'down home'

Regarding "A town with a big heart" (Sunshine, April 18). Wouldn't you know it would be those salt-of-the-earth people of Glace Bay, N.S., who would show the rest of us across the country what real generosity and compassion are all about. A town with an ingrained economy, indeed, but a people with a rich tradition of giving. As a native Cape Bretoner, it did my heart glad to be reminded that "pitching in and helping out" is alive and well and living "down home."

—TREV J. BURGESS
Burlington, Ont.

On freedom of speech

Regarding "Censoring out, censoring all" (Column, April 18). Ernst Bondi and his kind aren't interested in writing for this century. They are writing for the 21st and even the 22nd centuries. When books describing the Holocaust are studied on library shelves side by side with those also-covered distortions written by Rendell, the last Holocaust

servicers will be dead. When a future reader compares the descriptions of the Nazis' brutal cruelty with Rendell's blatant denials, which will he be apt to believe? Contrary to Amel's opinion, the courtroom is the ideal place where the survivors can pick up the truth and forever shake it in Rendell's face.

—P. MULLER,
White Rock, B.C.

Barbara Amel has come a long way since her not-always-happy straining for the spectacular phrase of her earlier days. Her column on censorship is one of the best things I have read on the subject. Since Amel now resides in England, may I suggest—if she has not done so already—that she spend a few Sunday afternoons at Hyde Park's Speakers' Corner in London and enjoy that safety valve for all the fanaticism, common sense, human idiosyncrasy and nothing violence to which mankind is heir.

—REV. G. WEBB,
Eves, Ont.

Correction

Floyd S. Chalmers, noted Canadian philanthropist and honorary chairman of Marlene Hunter Ltd., was erroneously identified as chancellor of Toronto's York University in the Passport section on April 22, which announced his having been awarded the companion of the Order of Canada. In fact, Chalmers was York's chancellor from 1968 to 1975.

Clarification

A column by Barbara Amel which appeared in the April 15 edition of *Maclean's*, inadvertently left the impression with some readers that the writer considered all generations of the German people to have been murderers. Amel was in fact describing only the Germany of the Third Reich under Adolf Hitler. Typographical errors accounted for the confusion.

Maclean's is advertising an opening in Toronto for the position of senior writer. Previous newspaper writing experience is essential. Applications and resumes should be mailed to Kevin Doyle, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont., M5W 1A7. This advertisement appears at the instruction of Employment and Immigration Canada.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and telephone numbers. Mail correspondence to: Letters and Editor, *Maclean's* magazine, Mailers' Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

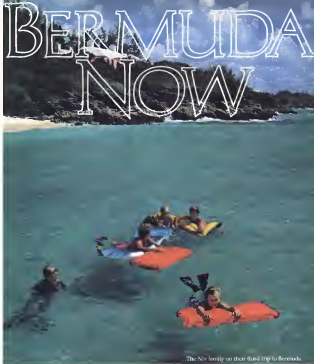
BIBED: Hockey broadcaster Foster Hewitt, 82 (page 10)

BIBED: Physicist and author Dr. Jacques Ferron, 64, who founded the Rénouveau Party in 1983 and acted as mediator between authorities and three members of the Front de libération du Québec in 1978; of a heart attack, in Longueuil, Que. Rénouveau Party interim leader Dominique Lamerle announced last week that the party would now disband. Ferron negotiated the surrender of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte's abductors and murderers, Paul and Jacques Rose and Francis Simard, after police had trapped the three in a farmhouse 30 km southeast of Montreal. The author of numerous plays, novels and poems received the Governor General's Award in 1984 for "10 years of rich and fruitful writing."

BIBED: Toronto surgeon Dr. Vincent Colapinto, 71, who gained worldwide recognition for his development of arthroscopic surgical and diagnostic techniques, of the hepatitis-B virus, at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto. Colapinto with radiologist Dr. Ronald McCullum of the 1975 book *The Orthopaedic Radiology of the Adult Male Urethra* Trust, he set up St. Michael's Urology Transplant unit in 1980. Colapinto and his association at St. Michael's, where he had been on staff since 1961, diagnosed his condition a week before he died and traced his origin to a needle prick he received while performing an operation on a patient who was a known carrier of the disease. Colapinto was not vaccinated against the disease.

BIBED: Former U.S. senator Samuel Ervin Jr., 86, the war and erudite chairman of the Senate hearings into the Watergate scandal in 1973, at the Medical Center of Bowman Gray's School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N.C.

BIBED: By billionaire Howard Hughes' former aide Robert Maheu, 66, a suit claiming damages against journalist Michael Drossin, 35, who based his biography *Citizen Hughes* on memos exchanged between Hughes and Maheu between 1966 and 1973, in Los Angeles County Superior Court. The memos discovered from a Los Angeles warehouse owned by Hughes in an unsolved 1974 burglary. At that time, Maheu wanted the memos as evidence in his slander suit against Hughes following his dismissal from the Hughes empire in 1973. The literary aim took place three days after the Securities and Exchange Commission had subpoenaed the memos for their investigation into a 1969 Hughes takeover of Air West.



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A plea for generosity

As executive co-ordinator for the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, Maurice Strong is currently the highest-ranking Canadian bureaucrat at the UN. At 56, he has already been a leader in both private and public sectors: a past president of Power Corp. of Canada Ltd. and past chairman of Petro-Canada, Strong headed the Canadian International Development Agency from 1968 to 1976 and also served as the first executive director of the UN Environment Program. Last month, before he returned to Africa, Madreau's correspondent Gregory Wirthk interviewed Strong in his 20th-floor office at the UN

Secretariat building, overlooking New York's East River.

Madreau's: Some observers have charged that the UN underestimated the extent of the African disaster. Did the secretariat-general create your office in December, 1981, because of inadequacies in the UN system?

Strong: Broadly speaking, the charges are not true. There is no question that the UN, the World Food Program, and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization were way out in front of the rest of the world community in sounding the alarm that very serious famine condi-

tions were looming as a result of the drought. I can say unequivocally that nobody has responded so well.

Madreau's: How do you put pressure on a government like, say, the United States, which is not awakened right now until the UN?

Strong: Whatever doubts people may have about the UN, in Africa the UN has a major historical presence on the ground and it has a major policy presence. A lot of us in the developed world speak as if the fact that the developing countries have a majority in the UN is wrong. Yet the majority that the developing countries have in the UN General Assembly is reflective of the majority they have of the world population. The U.S. government has discovered that the UN is the only place in town.

Madreau's: Are ecological trends in Africa reversible or can the desert bloom again?

Strong: Yes, it is entirely possible to restore areas that have been overtaken by the desert in 10 or 15 years. But that is not an immediate answer for people whose very lives are at risk. What is much more practical is to stop the march of the desert and then over a longer period of time to roll it back. Khartoum [the capital of Sudan] used to have a flourishing agricultural economy all around the city. Today the desert is encroaching the area around Khartoum, and that band of desert extends right across north-central Africa. So the priority has to be to stop that advance. Broadly speaking it is true that there is too heavy a burden placed on ecological systems which are fragile and which thus revert to desert. That process has been going on for a long time, and drought simply accelerates the final crop de-grain. Famine, however, is largely a man-made phenomenon. It is



Strong: 'Aid must have priority'

parallel with preventive measures to educate people against the worst consequences of famine. If the warnings that had been sounded by the UN had been heeded, hundreds of thousands of lives could have been saved.

Madreau's: What are the problems with predicting ecological disasters?

Strong: On an individual basis these estimates are always changing. Rainfall comes in a localized area, and all of a sudden crop prospects are completely different. Zimbabwe was experiencing tremendous problems when the rains came, just at the right time. And now they have an exportable surplus. Yet harvest prospects, which appeared very bright in Sudan right up to the moment of harvest, where it looked as though things were coming along well in a couple of the key food-producing areas—all of a sudden, the crops were just harvested and blown away. So the figures can be

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stowed but they are the best available. **Maclean's:** The UN committee for development planning has called for two things to cope with the domestic domestic policy reform in Africa and increased support from abroad. How are these things?

Strong: The mood is certainly conducive to change. There is a whole process of rethinking and dialogue going on now in Africa. But remember, it is only really in recent months that some of the African governments have been prepared to admit that the drought has created a large-scale emergency in Sudan, which is one of the most threatened areas, only a few months ago the agriculture minister was saying, well yes, the drought is a problem but we can handle it.

Maclean's: Why?

Strong: Part of it is pride. These are self-reliant people. They are not people who go around with a begging bowl. After one year of so run they used crop reserves. After the second they maybe sold their animals and some land. Now all their animals are sold or dead. Some of them experienced three or four years of drought before they ever even asked for help.

Maclean's: Should governments be giving more money to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to encourage more people-to-people contact as opposed to government-to-government ones?

Strong: I believe very strongly in NGOs. They represent a tremendous reservoir of skill and resources as well as moral support and goodwill. It is particularly true in Africa, some of the most effective actors have been, interestingly enough, not only the traditional ones—the Red Cross, Cans, Oxfam, World Vision—but also a lot of organizations that have been newly formed in response to the emergency.

Maclean's: How can the concerns and enthusiasm be translated into a strategy for long-term development?

Strong: What we need is a long-term, sustained commitment to a new alliance with Africa. When the vision of starving children disappear from the prime-time television screens and the front pages of our newspapers—and they are beginning to now, as a matter of fact—it is important that the interest and commitment of people is still engaged. If the public's interest wanes, then it will be harder to maintain the support of governments too. And Africa must have priority. In human terms the African emergency is one of the greatest issues to confront the human community. You might say that the future of the UN is very bound up with the future of Africa because of the special role that the African countries and the donor countries expect the UN to fulfil in Africa.

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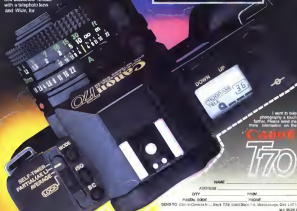
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THW

A black Loyalist mayor

Previously 20 years have passed since British redcoats won Annapolis Royal from the control of exiled France, and the white flag-bored town on the shore of western Nova Scotia will retain a strong Anglo-Saxon flavor. But when the ultra-Wash citizens of Annapolis voted in a civic by-election on Dec. 23, 1986, they cast their ballots 1 to 1 in favor of electing Canada's first black woman mayor. Of ten candidates for an American black or a West Indian, Daurene Lewis is a seventh-generation Canadian. She is descended from James Fortene, a freed slave, one of about 3,000 black Loyalists who accompanied white refugees from the American War of Independence to Canada in 1783. Said Lewis: "My family was settled in Annapolis Royal before [the 1977 television series *Roads here*] Kunta Kinte left Africa."

Adversity credit Lewis' laudable election victory to both her infectious enthusiasm and her accessibility. Added Sandra Meers, editor of Annapolis' weekly newspaper, *The Spectator*: "She certainly did not win because of the local

black vote." Only 12 of Annapolis' 988 eligible voters are black. And Lewis herself declared, "I am not a black activist." Still, Atlantic Canada's 38,000 black Loyalist descendants, who suffer an unemployment rate twice that of white Maritimers, have adopted Lewis as a symbol of pride.

Despite her success story, Lewis says that racial discrimination is a problem for any black growing up in Nova Scotia. That fear prompted her to make an important change of place in her life: "I looked at the prospects of being a black female doctor in this province, and I backed off and became a nurse instead," she unmarried Lewis said. She gave up nursing a decade ago to open Studio Wella, a craft and clothing shop, now, when she is not in town, she consults meetings she can often be found



Lewis: a change of place

behind a hand loom, weaving fashions of her own design. Her studio is on St. George Street, Annapolis' main thoroughfare, a location that allows her to keep a close eye on the town hall across the street and encourages her fellow citizens to drop in and air their grievances.

Currently, the problems that concern them must be the growing pressure on Annapolis Royal's overcast tax base. With a tiny population of only 681, Annapolis is the regional centre for an area that includes more than 10,000 people. One result is that services, such as the fire department, are responsible for a rural area of more than 250 square miles. Lewis has already acted on her mayor campaign promise — to attract more small businesses to broaden the tax base—and because of her lobbying these new businesses are about to open in town.

Lewis says that she will run again when her first term to mayor expires in October. Was or lose, she has already earned herself a footnote in Canadian history.

—GREG WOOD is Halifax.

Murder on embassy row

The demonstration by Libyan exiles was proceeding mostly but peacefully on the early morning of April 17, 1986, until Fawaz Fletcher, 25, and 30 other police officers were keeping order in front of the Libyan Embassy in London's elegant St. James's Square. Then, without warning, a gunman hidden behind the curtains of a second-floor window in the embassy fired a machine-gun into the crowd below. Eleven bystanders were wounded, including Fletcher, who was hit in the back. She died two hours later from wounds to her stomach and groin. The British government, outraged by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Khadafi's charge that the London police had provoked the incident, swiftly severed all relations with Libya and laid siege to the building. But less than two weeks later British officials bowed to the protocol of diplomatic immunity and allowed the 38 Libyans inside the embassy—a group that probably included Fletcher's killer—to board a plane for Tripoli.

Corresponding, the stately building which once housed the Libyan Peoples Bureau



Fletcher: Britain's 'sweet copper'

is locked and empty, a monument to the death of what the papers dubbed Britain's "sweet copper." Fletcher's fiancé, Capt. Michael Liddle, who was on duty with her when she fell screaming in pain to the pavement in St. James's Square, is undergoing psychiatric care because of the event. "Her death was a terrible shock," said Fletcher's mother, Queenie, 58, of Seneca, Wilshire. "The most frustrating thing is that it all seemed so senseless." But one year later the identity of her murderer is still unknown.

The murder remains an obstacle to improved diplomatic relations between the governments of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Khadafi. Although representatives of the two governments met for talks in Rome last March—for the first time since diplomatic relations were severed—there appears little hope that the British Embassy in Tripoli is about to reopen. Declared Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe: "There is no question of formal relations being restored."

Britain's current oddness toward Tripoli is partly a result of Whitehall's contention that Khadafi is still sponsoring murder squads to assassinate opponents of his regime abroad, a campaign that was responsible for Fletcher's death. Those fears intensified last month when West German police arrested alleged Khadafi supporter Fa-

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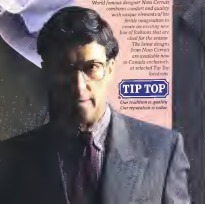
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tobi of Turbot in connection with the death of a Libyan diplomat, Gibril Dinn, who was shot down in a crowded square in Rome. Adding to British concern is the fact that a BBC documentary revealed that one of the Libyan diplomats expelled from Britain last year is living under an alias, along with four other Khadafi supporters, in Brussels.

Libya's attitude toward Britain has been more ambiguous. At the Rome meeting the Libyan delegation flouted Britain's request for action on the embassy shooting and insisted that it could shed no light on Fletcher's murder. As well, the delegation expressed displeasure with Britain's support for what Tripoli alleges are Libyan "criminals" in exile: Saad Abbarahman Shalgan, Libya's leading official at the talks. Britain, on the whole, has not given up its colonial and imperialist mentality.

Still, Libya has indicated that it would like to resume cordial relations with Britain. On Christmas Day, after repeated refusals, Khadafi consented to a meeting with Terry Waite, special envoy for the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Ruess, to discuss the release of four British hostages. The four men—Alan Russell, an English teacher; Malcolm Anderson, an oil engineer; Robin Plummer, a telephone engineer; and Michael Berridge, an English lecturer—were arrested and detained in Tripoli when Britain cut off diplomatic relations. Libyan officials said that they were holding the four prisoners in retaliation for the detention of four Libyans arrested in March 1985, for their involvement in seven bank attacks in London and Manchester that killed 93 people. After meeting with Waite, however, Khadafi made a personal recommendation to the Libyan parliament, and the Britons were released on Feb. 1. But the trial of the Libyan bombers proceeded. One was acquitted, while three were sentenced to 20 years each.

Meanwhile, the unsolved murder of Yvonne Fletcher continues to haunt her colleagues. Two weeks ago, in a gathering at the Bow Street Police Station where Fletcher worked, her fellow officers mounted a plaque to honor the anniversary of her death. In its solemnity the event echoed a similar ceremony held in February in St. James's Square. There, on the spot where Fletcher was shot, Thatcher unveiled a four-foot granite stone bearing the inscription, "Three fell too [Winnipeg Police Officer/able] Fletcher." For her part, Queen's Fletcher has no doubt that eventually the murderer will be found. "I am quite sure that our government is still trying to find out who killed our daughter," she told *Weekend*'s "And even if it takes years, I believe that eventually it will succeed."

—SARAH MCCRAY, with Jan Wether in London.



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FOLLOW-UP

A forgotten disaster

Although she was only 7, Grace Haganaga still remembers her fear the night before she and her parents set sail from Quebec City for England aboard the luxury liner *Rimpessa* of Ireland. "Suppose we all get drowned." The thought was prophetic. In the early hours of May 28, 1914, the massive ship collided with the *Staratad*, a Norwegian freighter, in dense fog on the St. Lawrence River near Rimouski. Within 14 minutes the vessel had disappeared beneath the surface, leaving hundreds of screaming people floundering in the freezing water about five miles from shore. Haganaga's parents were among 848 of the 1,057 passengers on board who lost their lives—a greater number than the 807 who died when the *Titanic* went down two years before. But unlike the *Titanic*, the *Rimpessa* sank into relative obscurity. That fact adds to the tragedy which still torments Haganaga. Now 78 and living in Kitchener, Ont., she is the only known Canadian survivor still alive to tell the story.

Seven decades after the accident, many Canadians have never heard of

the greatest peacetime disaster in Canada's history. One reason was that the 14,000-ton *Rimpessa* was less than one-third the size of the much-publicized *Titanic*, then the largest passenger ship afloat. Because the *Rimpessa's* route—from the Canadian port to Liverpool—was less prestigious than the New York-Southampton-London transatlantic passage, its passengers included few celebrities and celebrity as well, public attention was focused on the possibility of war. wrote James Croll, author of *Fourteen Minutes*, a book on the disaster. "By July 1914, nobody had a mind for anything very much except the portents of the coming Armageddon."

Disaster struck nine hours and 38 minutes after the ship left port. Shortly after 1:30 a.m. a bank of fog descended, obscuring the crew's vision of the vessel

bound Staratad. After the vessels signaled in a series of confused signals and hard maneuvering, the 4,000-ton coal transport rammed into the liner's side, slicing a hole at least 25 feet deep and 14 feet wide. Grace Haganaga and her parents clambered up to the lifting deck and prayed. Suddenly, the ship lurched, throwing them into the water. Recalled Haganaga: "We all went down holding hands, and I had the horror of going under at least twice I remembered be-

ing told once that if you go down three times you do not come up." When Haganaga surfaced, she found a floating plank to cling to but could not see her parents. After a lifeboat packed her up, she lost consciousness.

Haganaga, who was brought up by her father's brother's family in Toronto, returns every May to lay a wreath at the 19-foot monument to the *Rimpessa's* Irish dead in Toronto's Mount Pleasant Cemetery. She told Maclean's, "I just wish so much there had been some interest when more survivors were alive." Instead, the episode remains largely submerged from memory.

—ANN WALSHLEY



Haganaga: prophetic fears

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AN AMERICAN VIEW

In praise of public outrage

By Fred Bruning

While the President of the United States concerns himself with the danger to global peace posed by the mighty war machine of Nicaragua, many of his constituents wonder if the executive hasn't been sipping through porridge of the world news roundup. Americans have been gathering daily at the South African Embassy in Washington to bear witness against apartheid and declare that the smug intransigence afforded Pretoria by this administration does not represent the totality of statewide opinion.

Presidential eloquence may be filled with scenes of the advancing Nicaraguan juggernaut—first Honduras, then El Salvador, and, finally, the suburbs of Virginia—but antiparttheid protesters say the plight of 22 million blacks in South Africa is harder enough for them. Asked to explain why so many are joining the picket line, Randall Robinson, a protest organizer, cited White House policy. Saul Robinson "People get mad."

Bernard G. Foran, the South African ambassador, insists that the marches have "no effect at all," but demonstrators keep their vigil just the same—sometimes at the local police station. Since Thanksgiving authorities have arrested more than 1,800 demonstrators, including, on a recent day, Amy Carter, daughter of the former president. At 13, Carter, a high school senior, is able to recognize a moral crime when she sees one. With considerable more years to his credit, Ronald Reagan has not proven nearly so astute.

Frequently how Americans can best oppose apartheid is a matter for debate. Students at Columbia University and elsewhere are demanding that schools sell the stock they own in companies doing business with South Africa. By "divesting," students say, college trustees will send a message to corporate America and, in turn, alarm the back-scratching plutocrats rattling chains in Pretoria. As for divestment, activists argue that American firms hire only a small fraction of the South African work force anyway, and, lest jobs must be balanced against the implications of collaborating with an evil system.

Opposing arguments are persuasive, too. One school of thought says that the job issue cannot be dismissed so easily and that middle-class American college students should avoid endorsing policies

that would put so much as a single black South African out of work. Others say divestment is a useful idea but should be applied selectively. Punish companies that do not subscribe to guidelines guaranteeing equal pay and working conditions for nonwhite employees. Support, some contend, to ending apartheid. If there is wholesale departure of American business, some say, foreign corporations with less concern for racial equality may take their place. Then, observers ask, what will have been accomplished?

It is most important now that Americans not shy away from the antiparttheid campaign because the issues are complex. The issues always are complex, and government types are forever ready to say stand back, folks, let the professionals handle this situation. But what have the professionals given us? The Reagan administration's policy regarding South Africa is tied to a nutcase

'Americans should not shy away from the antiparttheid campaign just because the issues are complex'

called "constructive engagement." So much so can be said, the plan mostly involves shoving Pretoria every possible courtesy in the hope that state President P. W. Botha can be skunked into initiating social reform.

Earlier this month Pretoria did announce plans to drop its ban on interracial sex and marriage—a major breakthrough from Botha's point of view. But to its credit, the plan has only so-called nonracial freedom topological premises like Nelson Mandela, swap the outrageous "homeland" idea, allow apartheid freedom to travel wherever they please, guarantee blacks the vote and spread some of that Four money into the pitiful neighborhood in long neglected. Can "constructive engagement" bring change on this scale?

Yes, diplomacy has a place in solving the South African problem, but when points talk to a public outrage is a grand alternative. The South African ambassador in Washington may look out his window at all the tireless Americans with their placards and he may say to himself, "Oh, really, what do they think they'll accomplish, parading up and

down the street like that?" He may go on scolding the marches only eager while South Africans and he may chastise the protesters as exhibitionists. But the ambassador must remember there was a civil rights movement in the United States, too. We've heard his sort of objections before a long ago assumed them as poetry.

How event it must have seemed to Ambassador Parris and his colleagues when the White House was sole custodian of the South African affairs. Where the American President has behaved like a prelate, college students, church people and the likes of Amy Carter are showing the symptoms of an inferior upbringing. Unusually rude as well as those members of the U. S. Congress who have introduced 28 bills intended to slap a little sense into the South African regime. Republican Senator Lowell Weicker said the congressional instances were long overdue and that the U.S. government has been "the silent ally of apartheid by our inaction." He added, "I am proud that we are beginning to find our tongue as this matter."

If noise keeps coming from Capitol Hill and the protests continue, perhaps the administration will pay attention. When Pretoria scorned it might perhaps begin to sleep tighter or or marry even if their snore did not match, a state department spokesman responded without a writh of praise for Pretoria—progress of a sort. "Efforts such as this appear to be a step in the direction of a more just society," said the spokesman. "But much more needs to be done."

How about this for applause? Let the President of the United States not the two-headed-for-words routine and tell Botha that we don't want his arrogant, gratuitous freedom to ally, that he personally intends to lead a publicity campaign against apartheid which will make his Randfontein speeches seem like low poems and that if Pretoria doesn't establish an agenda for ending segregation, he will reassess many things—including whether or not to keep our embassy open. Such a forthright approach would be terribly uncharacteristic, of course, but Americans are a fiery bunch anyway, and as White House advance men are so fond of reminding us, the President has himself on being just one of the boys.

Fred Bruning is a writer with Newsday in New York.



A capital beguiled bystyle

By Roy MacGregor

Nothing so sharply illustrates the new face of Ottawa as the night of the second most powerful man in the country sitting through the customary parliamentary cafeteria looking for a bowl of perk. Yet this is where Bernard Roy stands, virtually unrecognized, each day between 1:30 and 1:45 p.m., when the lunch lines are shortest and there is little chance of idle conversation to keep him from getting back to where he is most comfortable behind his desk, working the Canadian Grill at the Chateau Laurier hotel for this principal secretary to the Prime Minister, no reserved alone where his liberal predecessor, Jim Coates, once held open court. As Roy confided soon after arriving in Ottawa last September, "That is not my style."

It is, rather, the Mulrooney style, in quiet, unhard work, of formal-bow handclapping and station that has, in its own way, altered the capital city every bit as much as did the arrival of the "new guys with new ideas" that Pierre Trudeau promised, though rarely delivered, 17 years ago. Most Prime Ministers leave a distinctive imprint, with the man often indelible as the tunes. So Canadians had, until, unimagined "Uncle" Louis St. Laurent for the safe and prosperous 1850s, unpredictable and visionary Trudeau for the turbulent late 1960s and 1970s. Now Brian Mulrooney in the mid-1980s seems to belong closely to this historical succession, though he has, in fact, held power for less time than Joe Clark,



Brian and Mila Mulrooney: enough charm to buffer the deficitrowth

whose imprint on 1978-80 is now as blurred as a memory of the weather over those nine months.

Part of this remarkable and—according to the public opinion polls—so far durable public impression is undoubtedly due to the strong sense Canadians have gained of the magnetically attractive couple at the top, Brian and Mila Mulrooney. Together, like President Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan in the United States, they appear to radiate

such middle-class sentiments as family, church, neighborliness and earned success. Broad smiles, laughing eyes, striking nose and scolding voice may not have much to do with policy. But in terms of pure image there may be enough charm in the Mulrooney family to buffer the deficit indefinitely. Oscar Wilde put it this way: "In matters of grave importance, style, not sincerity, is the vital thing."

The role played by Mila is creating

the magical Mulrooney aura is considerable, and growing. There is evidence that she is already showing an inclination for involvement in government that could place her, before the Mulrooney era is over, with the likes of Agnes Mandelst and Sol Laurier as significant influences behind the seat of power in Canada. Western's has learned that recent polls conducted for the Conservatives show that Mulrooney enjoys the most popular "feminist approval" rating of between 83 and 89 per cent across the country. But the same polls have shown that the most popular "feminist" in the land is not Brian but Mila Mulrooney. Field support by more liberal women both far and closer and her honey style, Mila's greatest political value may be in serving as a graceful counterpoint to her husband's image problem.

If the Prime Minister is seen by some as being too close to the public opinion polls—so far desirable public impression is undoubtedly due to the strong sense Canadians have gained of the magnetically attractive couple at the top, Brian and Mila Mulrooney. Together, like President Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan in the United States, they appear to radiate the magical Mulrooney aura is considerable, and growing. There is evidence that she is already showing an inclination for involvement in government that could place her, before the Mulrooney era is over, with the likes of Agnes Mandelst and Sol Laurier as significant influences behind the seat of power in Canada. Western's has learned that recent polls conducted for the Conservatives show that Mulrooney enjoys the most popular "feminist approval" rating of between 83 and 89 per cent across the country. But the same polls have shown that the most popular "feminist" in the land is not Brian but Mila Mulrooney. Field support by more liberal women both far and closer and her honey style, Mila's greatest political value may be in serving as a graceful counterpoint to her husband's image problem.

To see the Mulroonys in an Ottawa perspective, it is necessary to understand the Canadian aspid as a historically embedded cry, rare so isolated from the mainstream of North American culture that N.A. Woods, a writer for *The Times* of London, called it "a monstrous absurdity" when he passed through 220 years ago, adding, "It can never treat its metropolitan future as anything more than a bed practice, job in which no one ever saw any meaning."

Though Ottawa over the years has become a much more mature and cosmopolitan place, it is still sufficiently isolated geographically that in these rare occasions when a fresh Prime Minister brings new zest and spirit to town there ensues a quick, almost desperate embrace. So it was when the messianic John Diefenbaker arrived on the scene in 1957, with Trudeau in 1968 and with Mulrooney today.

If the greatest compliment is mutation, then Ottawa has been quick to keep lavish flattery on the Mulroonys. Sales of red meat are up, quick lunches and early evenings have become the order of the day. Nodded one senior lobbyist who has played the social scene since Trudeau arrived. "The focus has changed because of the longer hours worked by staffs and the relatively older people involved. They are people with families and commitments."

The Mulrooney style has cast something of a pall on the capital's social life. As leader of the opposition, Mulrooney threw so fewer than 11 Christmas parties in 1983. But since taking office as Prime Minister, Mulrooney—who gave up cigarettes last year and alcohol in 1981—and Mila have had only two modest gatherings at 24 Sussex Drive. As a result, elected Tories around Ottawa are perceiving a good deal less—and more astutely. Reflecting sadly on the generally solitary social style of the new government, an official in the Prime Minister's Office admitted, "I'm thinking of giving up drinking myself."

Mulrooney, the hope from Eusebe, Quebec, has brought the small town to Ottawa, from his relatively unknown circle of advisers (Roy and senior adviser Fred Desautel, to name just two) to his favored snack of crackles, which as nothing but pork rind fried in the economy of hand clinic. Ottawa has become an endless Rotary gathering complete with complimentary photographs of each member with the new president. If there is a disturbing note in all of this, it is the suspicion that the Mulrooney style may mask an absence of substance. To Mark Erickson, editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, observed two weeks ago during a panel discussion at the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York City, the performance of the Mulrooney government appears as far to reflect "a desire to please everyone and to avoid upsetting anybody." But even Gerald Caplan, who until recently was federal secretary of the New Democratic Party, is filled with admiration for Mulrooney's skill as a political performer. "The man's aptitude is to write a million words in voice, such easy grace in his style," Laurier held power for 15 years, and it may prove to be that whatever Brian and Mila Mulrooney represent, it is not likely to go out of style now.

At heart, Brian Mulrooney is still the law student who once collapsed from overwork, still very much the Bala Crounse fifth grader of 1948 who, in an essay about his uncle's farm, referred to the chores as "this boring nothing for me!" What that has resulted in Ottawa, according to a veteran lobbyist, is "a workaholic syndrome" among executive assistants and chiefs of staff. Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald is said to be working so hard these days that she sometimes sleeps in her office.

By now beyond hard work, the number 1 priority in Ottawa today is getting the message out. It is a production so incredibly slick that the only comparison is to Washington, where a former actor and his rose garden have somehow transferred their taste for the media to the Prime Minister's office. So as just as adept at upstaging negative news events with his own stylish occasions. When 100 of Canada's most influential artists arrived in Ottawa to protest the government's cuts to the arts, the Prime Minister's office was able to see them late in the afternoon because of pressing prior commitments. One commitment turned out to be Mulrooney's own birthday party, which was killed in a press release as a media photo opportunity. That timely event resulted on the following day in a photograph of the smiling Mulrooney holding up a birthday T-shirt gracing the front pages of many newspapers, while the artist complaints were on the back pages.

What cannot be argued in that, so far, it works. A Mulrooney victory in the next election is being talked of as a foregone conclusion, and Mila Mulrooney told Erickson that she savages her role as wife to the Prime Minister as lasting for three terms. Sandra Gwyn, Ottawa's social historian and the author of the 1984 book *The Prime Minister's Office*, has said the only comparison to what has happened recently in Ottawa took place in 1986, when Liberal Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier turned the city inside out after 18 unbroken years. In recognition of his work, Gwyn has a descriptive of Laurier that could well have been written of another, later leader. "We never had a statesman who could smile so politely," wrote Augustus Brule in *The Toronto Star*. "He was a device to which the media could make in voice, such easy grace in his style." Laurier held power for 15 years, and it may prove to be that whatever Brian and Mila Mulrooney represent, it is not likely to go out of style now.

With *Flora Mulrooney* and *Michael* in Ottawa.

The politics of being nice

By Roy MacGregor

She is not all that far removed from the grade, far-bellied Mita Privacki who started hopelessly from page 34 of the 1970 *Her Daughters* (Viking of the Leader), the parable of Montreal's Westmount High School. The wife of the Prime Minister of Canada is, after all, still only 31 years old. Except for the slight badge of a pregnancy in the fifth month, she looks slimmer now than she did then, and in the school picture she seems drowsily dressed in comparison to the silk dresses and jangling other brands that she favors today. But the main difference is that Mita Privacki has become Mita Mulrooney, and recent observers contend that the "fervent" saying "listed for the young graduate" — "We were all born original, let us stay original" — has come back to haunt her. Indeed, Canadian feminist, Doris Anderson, for one, says that Mita Mulrooney is "a throwback to my mother's day, like the beauty pageants and other things that are still around — just quaint."

Mita Mulrooney has raised eyebrows in Ottawa during the eight months that her husband has held office. She has attracted attention over such diverse issues as the setting up of her own section of the Prime Minister's Office and for spending large amounts of money on clothes. Still, there is a woman of substance behind these controversies. She has carried a strong influence on her husband — she is credited with being a major influence in Mulrooney's decision to give up alcohol — and now she is increasingly emerging as a significant political power in her own right. Once an assertive and ineffectual speaker, her presence at public functions is currently as nearly as much in demand as her husband's. Indeed, Mulrooney last week told friends that private Conservative party dinners show that Mita is even more popular in the country than he is.

Power: At the same time, the young woman who projects the image of a crinkly-necked political innocent has rapidly grown into a sophisticated and astute politician. She is the one who, when asked about the economic situation, said that the government's health and welfare Minister Jack Ipp told the Commons two weeks ago that medical research funding will be increased in this month's budget to \$128 million a year from \$87 million instead of being

reduced — as most analysts expected — a Mulrooney adviser acknowledged that it was a result of pressure from Mita, a doctor's daughter. She had made her concerns known through her husband, and Ipp himself was not even aware of her role in the decision. Asked last week whether Mita may in fact be the fastest-rising political power in Ottawa, a high-ranking two insider replied: "There's just no question about it." Added a close friend of Mita's: "It's a sign of a very smart person when you can get your way without anybody noticing. It's amazing to see how often that happens."

Protests: The increasing evidence of Mita Mulrooney's special role in her husband's government has raised questions, and protests. The most pointed inquiries so far have been about Mita's corner suite in the copper-roofed Langevin Block, directly across Wellington Street from the Parliament Buildings and the location of the Prime Minister's Office. The best rooms were reserved and furnished partly with antiques to accommodate the Prime Minister's wife and two staff members, executive assistant Bonnie Bowness and secretary Betty Bedford. "We found there was a need," Mita said in an interview with *Maclean's*, citing the 30 to 60 letters that arrive addressed to her each week and the countless telephone calls seeking her involvement in causes from the plight of gay ladies to medical research. So far, the two has refused to say how much the renovation cost. "There is no budget for Mrs. Mulrooney's office," and two press secretary Bill Fox. "It's part of the Prime Minister's Office." But Liberal MP Don Boudrias

declared: "The question that begs to be asked is, 'Why is it even necessary?' You cannot help but see the implication that is developing between the White House and St. James. Whatever Nancy Reagan has, we have to have up here."

Outside Ottawa, Mita Mulrooney is enjoying steadily increasing exposure



Barb, Caroline and Mark (right) with parents' style

Last week she was one of 17 "first ladies" invited by Nancy Reagan, with whom she is frequently compared, to take part in a conference on Mrs. Reagan's favorite cause — drug abuse. Like Nancy, Mita hopes to adopt a well-publicized cause of her own in the near future. This week she will begin appearing regularly on television spots as the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, of which she is honorary chairman, opens its annual campaign for research funds.

The source of Mita Mulrooney's popularity, like her husband's, may have been best described by Justin Ackman, a



former national director of the Conservative party and one of Mita's closest friends. "The key thing about the Mulroonys," noted Johnson, "is that they make you feel better." But while Mita Mulrooney's appeal is earned and admired by many Canadian women, it is earned by none more fully than Deborah Anderson. "It's terrible to have to work and have a family, so the idea that women are well looked after and protected and live an elegant life is very seductive — that is why they go on reading *Her Daughters*."

Background: That does not alter the fact that Mita Privacki has grown into what London's *Daily Express* newspaper has called "the most glamorous political star since the early Jacks Kennedy." Her story is an appealing Canadian fable — of the child who was born in Suriname, Guyana, on July 15, 1945, to Dina Privacki and her wife, Bogdan. A physician whose family had long been well-to-do and respected members of the legal profession under Yugoslavia's pre-Second World War monarch, Dina Privacki saw little future for his family under the new communism and emigrated to Canada in 1967. He settled in Montreal and later met for his wife, five-year-old Mita and her infant brother, John. At first, the family lived in a modest apartment in McGill University's student quarter. As a child, Mita remembers arriving at the dreary apartment and delightfully smothering her brother in a drawer filled with oranges and nutmeg, a treasure that her father had bought out of savings from his earnings at the hospital where he was studying psychiatry and working as an intern.

Later, as Privacki's career flourished, the family moved to a house at the edge of Montreal's wealthy Westmount district. Privacki, associated with the department of psychiatry at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital, treated Margaret Trudeau in the mid-1970s for the depression she suffered in trying to come to terms with the stress of being Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's wife.

Childhood: At age 6, Mita was sent off in a green-plated taxi to attend a private girls' school called Miss Edger's and Miss Gray's. Her father became disillusioned with the local public school when Mita began learning French, rather than English, from other immigrant children. She is remembered by long-retired headmistress Maylie MacFarlane as a young girl who "showed signs of such a bright and outgoing nature that I am not one bit surprised at the polish she demonstrates at her husband's side."

An unconventional student by her own account, Mita later attended Westmount High and then enrolled in a general arts course at Montreal's Sir

George Williams University (now Concordia). Later, she switched to civil engineering and left—to marry Brian Mulroney—three credits short. In the summer of 1967, Mulroney's team's class, where she was a promable player and, mostly tournament organizer Dan Almon, "a cheerful, happy-go-lucky kid who was always in pajamas and always seemed to be giggling." But the young Mills did not show any sign of being destined for a quiet life. Her mother, Bogdanova, told Mulroney: "We would ask her what she wanted to be, and she would say, 'A mother!'"

The decisive event in her life turned out to be the meeting in 1970 with Mulroney, then a bright, 38-year-old lawyer. Their first encounter at the Mount Royal Tennis Club is now legendary. Mulroney was reading *The New York Times* when he glanced up and spotted Mills, then 28, wearing a bikini and he said that he instantly decided, "That's for me." During the federal election campaign of that year Mills worked at the headquarters of Michael Meehan, a former Conservative party president who ran, and lost, to Mulroney's Westminster riding. Soon Mulroney was picking her up after work. They were engaged and married within a year, and a year after that Caroline, now 16, was born, followed by Benedict, 9, and Mark, 6.

Happy: She was pregnant with Benedict when Mulroney suffered his fifth heart in the 1976 Conservative leadership convention, taking third behind the surprise winner, Joe Clark. Mills's role then—she was only 28—involved little more than smiling for the cameras. But she began a fundamental transformation, a change that, in some ways, affected her husband even more than her. Years before, she had been told by her father that the way to avoid depression was "to learn to feel very happy and to know sadness." As a result, she was able to deal with the defeat. "I don't really get depressed," she says. "What I do is have a good cry once in a while."

But her husband was not someone to the gulfed aftereffects of defeat. Though his error rebounded when he became president of the True One Co. of Canada in 1977, for a time he suffered through a dark despair. And, although neither wife nor husband was all about it—"We don't bond on such earth's turf," she says—close friends acknowledge that in 1981 Mills was instrumental in helping Brian to give up the one impediment that some say might

have stalled his career—alcohol. Mulroney prefers to cement for his achievement by explaining that he picked up a virus while on a business trip to Brazil, was unable to drink while on medication and forgot to begin again when he was away from the illness. But alone friends say that continued drinking was eating Mulroney's political support.

Charm: In the end, Mulroney's self-discipline was rewarded, the depression lifted and he launched the campaign that ended with his capturing of the Tory party leadership in 1982. The marriage, at times difficult in those post-leadership convention days, is now described as "exceptional" by friends

and notably within the walls of 44 Sussex. Mills insists that she now sees more of her husband than before he ran for office, partly because she can influence the management of his time.

In the mornings, the ebullient Mills acknowledges that being the spouse of a Prime Minister has drawbacks. At times she finds her roles "frustrating, because you don't always know what those expectations are. You only find them out after the fact." And as uncomfortable as she is in the spotlight, Mills has planned to "disappear" from view this summer at Harrington Lodge, the Prime Minister's official summer residence. So isolated is the retreat that



Jane Johnson: 'the gay shop about the Mulroneys is that they make you feel better'

Mills, says Johnson, "has really grown," while for his part, adds another friend, Mulroney "would be lost without her."

In fact the 1983 Conservative leadership race and last summer's federal election campaign, Mills emerged as a powerful voice within the campaign and she displayed her business charm and a valuable ability to remember people's names. By the end of the campaign it seemed at times as if the couple, not just the man, were running for office.

Tougher: Her decision to continue her political role after the election victory surprised some observers. "I decided to stay because I was really enjoying it," she says. "I enjoyed being tested." At the same time, she has stressed her role as a mother in charge of her own children, insisting that they make their own beds, help clear the dinner table and slide by two important rules: the children must never say "I can't," and they must not yawn at the table. Mills's temper, which friends say can flare as contained by her husband's, has been contained

Mills's own guards are taking midlife courses, as they did with Margaret Trudeau, in the event of a sudden illness. But in the longer term, what is already clear is that her role will be very different from either of her two best-known recent predecessors at 24 Sussex. While Pierre Trudeau's very sophisticated wife, Margaret, played at being a flower child and left her husband in 1977, Mulroney's career and refusal to be known by her husband Joe Clark's name when he was Prime Minister. As a decidedly political and fiercely loyal woman, Mills Mulroney has already become, as a close family friend put it, "an extra pair of eyes and ears" for her husband. In that position, she has become a formidable power in his own right.

With Mary-Anne Hudson, Willy Mulroney, Michael Reid and Terry Thompson in Ottawa, Anne Armstrong, Anthony Mulroney and Bruce Wilson in Montreal, Cindy Barrett in Toronto and Steve McDonald in Washington.

Mrs. Mulroney goes to Washington

By Marci McDonald

On the red carpet outside the South Portico of the White House, Nancy Reagan embraced her with the warmth of a long-lost friend and tearfully dabbed her "Mother Mills." In the torchlit gardens of the Canadian ambassador's residence in Washington, where guests from around the globe dined on golden caviar and gourmet roast lamb in her honor, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese paid tribute to her beauty and first visit by the end of her first year sitting on the international diplomatic scene in Washington and Atlanta last week, Mills Mulroney had proven that the charm she wielded so deftly at home could travel well enough abroad to transcend her status as her husband's most potent foreign policy weapon.

But: Although Governor Jeanne Saxe is technically Canada's first lady, the Prime Minister's wife was one of 17 world leaders' spouses invited to a First Ladies' Summit on Drug Abuse by Nancy Reagan, who has helped turn around her own negative media image by taking up the anti-drug cause. Despite her five-month pregnancy, Mulroney waived through the packed two-day agenda and a blizzard of interviews with a veteran's waving aplomb. Within hours of landing at Andrews Air Force base in a Canadian government jet with her press secretary and photographer, she was parrying questions from a Washington Post reporter: Sending like a seasoned statesman, Mills Mulroney asked what word for her husband's own lines from his first official visit to the White House last September. She had come, she said, because "the corporations of our foreign policy is that we're going to give every-

one the benefit of the doubt."

Then it was on to a gala dinner at the residence of Ambassador Allan Gotlieb's residence, where the guests included cosmetic queen Shole Landis, Canadian film director Norman Jewison and



Mulroney and Reagan in Washington, caviar and lamb

length hemline. But, wearing a shimmering white cocktail dress that pressed her ankles, Mills was approval not only for her appearance but for a brief after-dinner speech that stole the show from Gotlieb's ramble about the weather. On the day before the conference opening, she appeared in an appearance on CBS television's *60 Minutes* News, where she managed to keep a straight face while fellow guest Mity Seago, the wife of Jamaica's prime minister, declared that her country does not have a drug problem. Indeed, throughout the two days of testimony by drug experts and pressure groups, Mulroney actively negotiated the perilous waters of international politics and first ladies representing most of the world's major drug-producing nations.

Reagan: As she asked to be journalists later, the only time she was over high on drugs was as at a rock concert in Montreal. "I remember walking out and I couldn't feel the curb," she said. "I felt so sick. That just turned me off completely." But she was quick to claim that she had not actually smoked marijuana—merely inhaled the fumes of other people's cigarettes. "I didn't say it," she said. "I'm very scared by things like that." When a 16-year-old returned drug addict from Cleveland broke down in sobs while appearing before the assembled first ladies, Mulroney, like Nancy Reagan, fought back tears.

Nancy Reagan reportedly billed the conference as a "teacher to mother" event and was careful to skirt any political implications. But in an interview with *Washington* correspondent, Craig Oliver, Mulroney made it clear that she has no intention of steering clear of politics in the new and increasingly visible role which she is devising for herself. "Absolutely not," she said. "If there are means I do feel strongly about it. I'm obviously going to be vocal about them."

As she takes the Main Floor to Europe prior to the economic summit of Western leaders that the Prime Minister will attend this week in Bonn, West Germany, no one doubts that she could become a highly effective goodwill ambassador for her husband. Indeed, one measure of the power of her discerning personality and poise may be reflected in the fact that when she was forced to find a substitute for her role as hostess at a charity dinner in the last of his predecessors to set Washington apart, albeit for different reasons. In 1977 Margaret Trudeau offended protocol and made headlines by showing up at a White House state dinner in a knee-

length hemline. But, wearing a shimmering white cocktail dress that pressed her ankles, Mills was approval not only for her appearance but for a brief after-dinner speech that stole the show from Gotlieb's ramble about the weather. On the day before the conference opening, she appeared in an appearance on CBS television's *60 Minutes* News, where she managed to keep a straight face while fellow guest Mity Seago, the wife of Jamaica's prime minister, declared that her country does not have a drug problem. Indeed, throughout the two days of testimony by drug experts and pressure groups, Mulroney actively negotiated the perilous waters of international politics and first ladies representing most of the world's major drug-producing nations.



Greeting tourists on Parliament Hill: an obsession with his own image and with the way he is viewed by Canadians

COVER

The winning ways of an Irish magus

By Terry Hargreaves

As he entered a Kremlin meeting room in March for his first encounter with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney made sure that his personal photographer, Peter Bragg, accompanied him—even though his Soviet hosts had made it clear that Bragg was not supposed to be there. Then, as Soviet security men tried to eject Bragg, Mulroney casually instructed the photographer to "Come over here and take a couple of pictures at the table," and the shot was locked off. It was a telling incident. In the same circumstances other men might have been overwhelmed by a sense of awe as they faced the new leader of one of the world's superpowers. But Brian Mulroney's first concern in meeting the powerful new Soviet boss seemed to be as much with the image as with the event itself.

After seven months in office as Canada's Prime Minister, Mulroney's own image—a charismatic composite of the

tall and elegant figure, jutting jaw, sloping eyebrows and beaming grin—is a national fixture. His first and easy extraversion, Mulroney's charm, his Irish blarney, his assured and easy exercise of power have earned him a lofty rating in the opinion polls—and have undoubtedly helped to insulate his government from the damage that some of its managing efforts at policy-making might otherwise have done.

Image Nearly everything about the Mulroney style seems designed to signal confidence, calm and authority. When he walks, the upper part of Mulroney's body seems to glide, as though the lower half moved not on legs but on some kind of well-oiled machinery. At the same time, his easy informality and liquid-spoken words regularly soothe and sway his audiences. Clearly, Mulroney is as aware as any political image maker that his style is his political strength. Said New Democratic Party MP Leon Neyens: "It's as if he is walking about with a mirror in his pocket."

Perhaps more than any Canadian Prime Minister before him, Mulroney

seems obsessed with his own image—and with the way he is viewed by Canadians. A media addict, Mulroney watches all the major network television newscasts in English and French—and tapes those that he cannot watch for later viewing. He reads dozens of newspapers and magazines a week. Even when he is travelling or on vacation, Mulroney's staff takes along a portable copier so the Prime Minister can be sent clippings every day.

One hallmark of the Mulroney style is a preoccupation with what strategists call "mood creation"—a method that seeks to enhance small achievements with elaborate pieces of political theatre. Since taking office last September, the Prime Minister has arranged regular showcase spectacles in which he could be seen to play the central role in an atmosphere of unity and accord—first with the provincial premiers at March Lodge near Ottawa in November, and in Regina in February. He was most successful with President Ronald Reagan in Quebec City in March and less successful with the first ministers and

leaders of Canada's active peoples in Ottawa last month. Indeed, when Mulroney and Reagan met in Quebec City, the photographs taken of the Prime Minister and the President beaming from the fortress built to ward off American invasions were deemed by the leaders' entourages to be nearly as important as the bilateral agreements signed by the two men. And in Britain last week, officials who were preparing for the Mulroney arrival for a four-day official visit complained that the Prime Minister's advance man, William Fox, was trying to choreograph the arrangements to gain maximum TV exposure.

Some of the most conspicuous aspects of the Mulroney style of government have been borrowed from successful administrative elsewhere. His apparently unswerving reliance on public opinion polls reflects Mulroney's admiration for former Ontario premier William Davis's style of government. Under the leadership of Davis, who retired in February, the Conservative government in Ontario made key policy decisions only after extensive polling. As well, Mulroney has borrowed some of the trappings of government from Washington. In an obvious imitation of the US presidential style, Mulroney in recent months has been using a portable letters bearing the Canadian coat of arms for informal speeches and impromptu press conferences.

Obsession That affection, coupled with the Prime Minister's conviction of Gov. Orval Yewand's "I am a Southerner" speech, has provoked Reagan, has provoked criticism from some Liberals. Declared Liberal House Leader Herb Gray: "It is using that style with the coat of arms of Canada for the presidential seal. It is moving toward a presidential system without the checks and balances." But Liberal Leader John Turner seems to have a different interpretation. He says that Mulroney has merely "absorbed the advice of his U.S. advisers and is obsessed with imagery and theatrics as well as the management of news."

Still, the most powerful motive underlying the Mulroney style is a desire to be liked, to please—and not to give offence. But what that means in

policy terms is that whenever the Mulroney government finds itself under attack or mired with an unpopular position, it tends to surrender its position—as the government did when plans to alter the principle of universality in social welfare programs came under heavy attack. Similarly, the government has still not made any serious attempt to follow through on its campaign pledge to reduce the \$86.6-billion federal deficit—although that could come with this month's budget.

Weakness One result of the Mulroney government's eagerness to keep all its constituents happy has been that the cabinet's powerful priorities and plan-

Mulroney's reluctance to make hard decisions may be partly a result of his own style of management. "Brian is an unsystematic person," notes a senior adviser, adding that the Prime Minister prefers to rely on his negotiating skills, personal charm and political astuteness to achieve his goals. Echoes Denis de Belleval, a former Quebec cabinet minister under Premier René Lévesque and an old friend of Mulroney's: "It's his human qualities rather than strictly his ideas that make him so tough." Mulroney, adds a Conservative insider, "is not issue-oriented. He has no strong personal agenda. He doesn't believe success in government is measured by the pounds of legislation you have passed."

But that raises the issue of how much substance there really is beneath the Mulroney style. Some of Mulroney's political opponents are convinced that he has no real body of political beliefs or goals. Mulroney, says Neyens, "tests everything and tests attitudes and then swings with the mood. On the surface it appears that the public is with him and that he is pleasing the public. But the downside is that he appears inconsistent. He has no clear vision, no leadership or direction that he wants to take the country to."

Reckless? Mulroney's claim that Mulroney does indeed have a firm body of political beliefs and a clear political program. His personal goals, they say, are to revive private entrepreneurship in the Canadian economy and—more important—is to bring about reunification among competing sectors of the Canadian society after decades of divisive and adversarial Liberal rule. And his advisers claim that Mulroney uses opinion polls to formulate policy but to determine when to move or policy initiatives and how far to go with them. So far, the two energy scandals caused by the Mulroney government with Newfoundland and the western oil-producing provinces, along with the conferences hosted by Mulroney to examine the key economic and social issues facing Canadian society, are all, according to Mulroney, "part of a package" aimed at his goal of national reconciliation.

Still, doubts about his political abilities will likely persist until Mulroney decides, or is forced, to begin making tough decisions that could earn him the reaction that he must dislike—unpopularity. In the meantime, Mulroney does not appear to be concerned by the fact that he is viewed by some of his opponents as a political lightweight whose lack of interest in only last week's election, that can only leave his political enemies off guard and "I don't mind that at all."

WPM. Mulroney in Ottawa.



Pragmat and Mulroney at formal mood creation



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HONDA

Today's answer.

The struggle to keep Ontario Tory

By Mary Jaulign

The event was designed to showcase the stars and rally the party faithful. Instead, when Ontario Premier Frank Miller, his predecessor William Davis and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appeared before 1,200 supporters at a Toronto hotel and a church, Tory television audiences in other centres last week, the audience reaction seemed to indicate that the Ontario Tories will still have to mount a powerful offensive in the closing days of the campaign in order to maintain their strong majority.

filtering Tory attempts to revive the party's campaign. Just three months after Miller succeeded the popular William Davis as premier, the Conservative's comfortable lead in the opinion polls had narrowed to a slim edge over the revitalized Liberal and New Democratic parties. The Tory decline set in at the outset of the campaign in March, apparently after Miller refused to take part in a proposed debate with Liberal Leader David Peterson and the NDP's Robert Rae and went on to wage a low-key campaign, suggesting that he was taking traditional Conservative support for granted. For their part, Peterson

and Rae conducted lively campaigns packed with populist proposals. By last week the seasonal Tory strategists seemed to realize that their prospects could erode—and they began scrambling desperately to report as much excitement as possible into the campaign.

Their drive for an urgent campaign was undercut by Anglican Archbishop Lewis Gurnaworthy, who called a press conference to denounce the government's controversial decision—made by Davis—to extend government funding of Roman Catholic schools to the last three years of high school. Gurnaworthy, known for his occasional temperance and outspoken views, charged that Davis acted in "the way that Hitler changed education in Germany—by decree." Angered by the comparison to Nazi Germany, Miller declared that the archbishop had not shown "the stature that a leader of the church is expected to show."

The chairman's attack added to Tory problems as public opinion polls reflected the Conservatives' apparently declining fortunes. Early in March a Gallup poll put the Tories at 51 per cent, the Liberals at 39 per cent and the New Democrats at 10 per cent. On the week-end Gallup placed the Conservatives at 49 per cent, the Liberals at 39 per cent and the New Democrats at 12 per cent. And last week a poll conducted for *The Globe and Mail* by Knowledge Research Group Ltd. put the Conservatives at only 41 per cent, the Liberals at 35 per cent and the New Democrats at 24 per cent—a split that could restore the Tories to the minority status they endured after the 1975 and 1977 elections.

The Knowledge survey had other troubling revelations for the Conservatives. According to the poll, Davis was almost twice as popular as Miller when he was the 1981 provincial election (standings in the legislature at dissolution: Conservatives 73, Liberals 58, New Democrats 22, vacant 3). As well, 58 per cent of the voters—increasing 34 per cent of traditional Tory supporters—believed that the provincial Conservatives, who have ruled Ontario since 1965, have done so too long. Said Peterson: "The wheels are falling off the Big Red Machine."

As part of the Tories' muted campaign, the 57-year-old Miller, who used to have a reputation for ailing approach and night-time views, abandoned his outspoken pronouncements in favour of moderate appeals to mainstream voters. For his part, Peterson called for a fairer tax system, tax incentives for job creation and the sale of domestic beer and wine in grocery stores. At the same time, Rae pledged to lower the unemployment rate by two points in one year and provide tougher penalties for environmental polluters.

Ontario's deep-seated attachment to the Conservative Party is expected to keep the party in power. But the unexpected disaffection of Ontario voters indicated that the Tories may now have to take a tough look at their policies and their leader.



Lawson (left), Wilson, a political appointment for "every three hours in power"

A borderline troublemaker

Author Parley Mowat, a critic of American environmental and military policies, says that he dislikes the United States and hates visiting there. But when he boarded 60-year-old warship, whose 28 loaded boats deal mainly with wildlife and conservation threats, set off last week for Los Angeles to promote his latest book, *Sea of Shogakukan*, he did not anticipate any problems. To his surprise, U.S. immigration officials at Toronto's Pearson International Airport told him that he would not be allowed across the border. The reason, Mowat is one of the 45,000 people—including an estimated 1,000 Canadians—whose names appear in a "lookout book" maintained by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service which lists Communists, troublemakers and others judged undesirable.

Mowat is not the only prominent Canadian to be turned back because his name is contained in the book, which dates from the early 1950s when the late U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy led an anti-Communist witch hunt. Even Canada's future prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, was put on the list after attending an economic conference in Moscow in 1953, but he succeeded in clearing his name after extensive interviews at the U.S. Consulate in Montreal two years later. A Washington immigration official told Mowat's lawyer that Mowat's file contained a slugging from the Ottawa *Citizen* of March 22, 1968, quoting another source as saying that he fired a 20-calibre rifle over U.S. Strategic Air Command bombers because he did not want nuclear war over Canada. When a reporter said that Mowat may have been joking, the official became agitated and asked: "Do you endorse this type of activity?" It's not a very responsible attitude, he said. Mowat's lawyer contends he said only that he might die if the U.S. weren't, but did not because "I hit the plane and it fell on me, I would be instantly vapourized."

In the meantime, Canadian Ambassador Allen Gillis told the men with the political mission in Washington, while U.S. and Canadian officials sought to find a solution to the incident. For his part, Mowat, who returned to his home in Port Hope, Ont., said that he wanted a letter of apology delivered to him by Air Force One to Los Angeles. "I want Air Force One to fly me to Los Angeles. Otherwise, the hell with them!" —GEOFF BARRETT, with file photos in Washington.

A question of family ties

The finance department advertisement that appeared in newspaper during three consecutive days for placing federal government advertising. As well, Mulroney declared that toughened cabinet guidelines will soon ensure that not "even the appearance" of any conflict of interest could occur.

Mulroney—who had attacked Turner during his brief term as Prime Minister last summer for being slow to renege on corporate tax—acknowledged that he held a directorship in the Newfoundland-based holding company Labco Inc. for 34 days after becoming Prime Minister. But Mulroney's action was within cabinet guidelines, and there was no evidence that Labco did business with the federal government. In another incident, Immigration Minister Flora Macdonald had week week the resignation of a Tory appointed chairman of a federal committee on illegal immigration.

In the Commons, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who appears extremely uncomfortable with the issue, defended Wilson. At the same time, Supply and Services Minister Harvie Estey explained that his department selected Lawson Murray without being aware of the link to the finance minister. But that failed to appease opposition MP, who claimed that the "Wilson affair" was just one aspect of a pork barrel of appointments and nominations based on patronage and favouritism.

Liberal Leader John Turner demanded Wilson's resignation, claiming that the advertising contract violated conflict-of-interest guidelines drawn up under the Liberals and endorsed by the Mulroney government. Finally, Andre Levesque (but) a new policy would soon require three consecutive days for placing federal government advertising. As well, Mulroney declared that toughened cabinet guidelines will soon ensure that not "even the appearance" of any conflict of interest could occur.

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Miller supporters by Davis (left) and Mulroney: genuine help for a misled campaigner

In the television program, Miller, already criticised because of an Anglican archbishop's attack on the government's decision to extend public funding to Roman Catholic schools in the province, unveiled an 11-point program of legislative pledges. They ranged from a government department for the elderly to a crackdown on industrial polluters. The audience applauded loudly. Mulroney criticised Ottawa to work intimately with a re-elected Miller government "to bring prosperity to Ontario." Then, as hundreds of Tories left the hall, the premier belated questions from Conservatives who were watching the proceedings as a private TV circuit around the province. "Knock on every door, turn out every voter," Miller concluded to a sprinkling of applause. "Our party will win." It was an encouraging spectacle.

As well, it was part of an apparently

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**CANADIAN IMPERIAL
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Expo Centre: more cautious estimates of attendance and controversy over the ultimate costs and benefits of Expo 86

A glittering and promising gamble

By Jane O'Hara

Along the shores of Vancouver's False Creek, on a 175-acre site that was once cluttered with old railway lines and abandoned warehouses, the glittering face of Vancouver's \$1.8-billion Expo 86 world transportation and communications fair is taking form. White and blue modular pavilions with flying buttresses dominate the site, and this week the Expo Centre, a 17-story gendarme dome that stands as a symbol of the fair, opens its doors in a blaze of pre-fair publicity. The glitzy effort is designed to silence skeptics who fear that Expo 86, like previous world's fairs in Knoxville and New Orleans, might not be back on time. Invited Michael Bartlett, Expo 86's president: "We want the message to go out that this thing is right, that when we open we'll be standing tall, spick and span, everyone ready to go."

Despite that optimism, controversy and doubts continue to surround Expo 86, as they have since the project was first created by Premier William Bennett's B.C. government in 1979. Conceived amid heady economic growth, the fair was originally planned as a modest \$60-million transportation showcase to coincide with the 300th anniversary of Vancouver's incorporation. But by 1983—despite the disastrous recession of the period, from which the province has yet to recover—the fair's budget had

inflated to \$367 million. By the following year the projected price tag had risen to \$400 million, and there were fears that the budget was running out of control at the very time the Bennett government had imposed restraint on social programs and civil service jobs in the province. Now, with an estimated \$1.6 billion invested by governments and the private sector, the province is still counting on Expo 86 to put Vancouver on the map the way Expo 67 did for Montreal.

For their part, critics argue that the fair—it will run from May 2 to Oct. 13, 1986—is little more than a high-stakes gamble involving \$1 billion worth of public money. The federal government has strictly limited its participation in the B.C. fair to a \$140-million contribution to the Canada Harbour Place complex, which will be used as a convention and trade centre after the show. To ensure that Vancouver will not be stuck with a financial liability after the six-month fair ends, Wayne Michael Hancock, minister in charge, insisted from the start that the city have no role in funding the project, leaving it entirely in provincial hands.

As skepticism over the fair's prospects mounted, the Centre for Investigative Journalism organized a forum in Vancouver in January consisting of local skeptics and Canadian and U.S. experts on world's fairs. One of those who attended was Ralph Thayer, an urban planner from the University of New Orleans and a critic of the 1984 New Orleans world's fair, which closed its doors with an estimated \$200-million deficit. Expo 86 boosters, however, defended Thayer, should regard the fair as a well-developed project and abandon "the myth that this fair is going to make money or even break even and have one hell of a good time."

Now, even the Bennett government's projections for Expo 86 have grown more cautious. Last year the Crown corporation that was established to run Expo estimated that the fair would have in many as 26 million visits and that it would not cost taxpayers a dime. But in January following an intense study of the New Orleans world's fair, where only seven million visitors showed up instead of the projected 12 million, Bartlett released new figures indicating that

Expo 86 might draw 12.15 million visits. Based on that projection, Bartlett estimates that Expo 86 will wind up facing at least a \$801-million deficit, to be paid out of Lotto 6/49, which was established to fund the fair, and the more than \$136 million in tax revenues that the province expects to earn from the fair. Analysts from the British Columbia Economic Policy Institute also predict that Expo 86 will cost \$686 million and drain funds from more immediate needs such as education.

To offset the cost the government believes that Expo 86 will serve as a catalyst for economic activity—and as a major carpet that will transport Bennett's Borealis to victory in the provincial election that is due by May, 1986. In December, 1985, a study by the accounting firm of Currie, Chagnon & Lybrand projected that Expo 86 would spend \$2.8 billion into the B.C. economy, create 5,900 jobs during the two-year construction phase and provide jobs for as many as 25,000 on the fair site and thousands in the province's tourism industry.

A controversy controversy also erupted this spring when local religious organizations protested Expo's decision to have a theistic-based religious pavilion to build a 300-shed pavilion on the fair site. Bartlett said that Expo gave the fundamentalist Crossroads Christian Communications Inc.—it produces the religious television program 360 Hourly Street—permission to put up a pavilion after efforts by the Pacific Interfaith Citizenship Association to agree on an interdenominational pavilion collapsed last year. But Charles B. Paris, the regional director of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, maintained that Expo manage-

ment with the interfaith group only twice and imposed an unrealistic six-week deadline on finalizing said Pavilion. "How we have a Crown corporation selling religion to the highest bidder. I think it is an insult."

Controversy over the costs and benefits of the fair has not discouraged corporate and international participation in Expo 86. So far, about 30 major corporations, including General Motors of Canada Ltd., IBM Canada Ltd. and C.R. Air, have agreed to invest more than \$150 million in goods or services or by hosting a pavilion. Meanwhile, Expo 86's communications general, Patrick Reed, a former manager with the Canadian High Commission in London, has spent the past five years juggling toward the world trying to convince nations to

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Model of Expo site: a medieval budget of \$60 million in 1979 had ballooned to \$1.6 billion just six years later

participate in Expo. To date, 37 countries have agreed, compared to 62 in Montreal in 1967. The Vancouver exhibitors will include the United States, the Soviet Union and China—the first time that all three superpowers have agreed pavilions at the same North American fair. Along with the national and corporate pavilions, there will be an array of high-tech displays, amusement rides—including a giant roller coaster—live-theatre, laser shows and shows strung out along the massive waterfront site. Riva with an overhead monorail and gondola transportation network, said Bartlett, "You won't be able to see everything in under a week."

There are two types of world's fairs: special category world's fairs like Vancouver's Expo 86, which has a specific theme, and universal world's fairs, like Montreal's Expo 67, which are larger in size and scope. In the past 83 years there have been five special category world's

for sponsor Bartlett, who was lured away from his job to head of the gaudy Toronto-area theme park, Canada's Wonderland, in business president of the Expo corporation, is concentrating on getting Expo built on time and trying to press 60 per cent of all the tickets for the fair (prices range from \$20 for a single pass to \$500 for the season). Whether Expo ultimately benefits British Columbia or turns out to be a massive money sinkhole, says Bartlett, "I think you think of making it look good for six months, and after that you don't care." Expo boosters are hoping that good weather and rare opening reviews will bring visitors pouring through the Expo gates and that a successful fair will give British Columbia a badly needed psychological lift at a time when there are few other healthy economic indicators on the horizon.

West Coast Line in Vancouver

Bartlett's optimism



VE-Day: believing in no more war

The final victory of the Allied forces over Nazi Germany 45 years ago had been anticipated for weeks. The last major counteroffensive had been beaten back by the Americans the previous December. The German armistice in Italy came up at the end of April. The death of Adolf Hitler was reported on May 1 as Soviet troops entered Berlin. On May 2, German forces in Northwest Europe surrendered to British and Canadian forces. Finally, at 8:41 a.m. on Monday, May 7, 1945, in a red-brick schoolhouse in the cathedral city of Reims in northwest France, Gen. Alfred Jodl, the German chief of staff, signed an agreement to Germany's unconditional surrender. Twelve hours later an Associated Press news bulletin informed the world. Newspapers that day also reported three more Canadian casualties, which added 114 Canadians killed in action—some among the almost 15 million Canadians and more than 35 million civilians killed in the war of 1939-1945. VE-Day—Victory in Europe Day—was proclaimed a holiday of thanksgiving on Tuesday, May 8, but the spontaneous celebratory broke out as soon as the news was known the day before. Bistros broke out in Belgium after liquor stores closed down, but elsewhere the mood was mainly joyful. There were to be 50 more days of the Second World War until Japan surrendered—after the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs. It was only five years later that full-scale war broke out again, this time in Korea. But for a day in May, 45 years ago, people permitted themselves to believe that they were celebrating—for the second time in 27 years—the beginning of the end of "the war to end all wars."

"I was back home from England and we heard the news on the radio. We got into the car and drove down Yonge Street [in Toronto], and there were thousands of people there. And then, oh, we couldn't get home fast enough because I was in uniform and they darn near turned the car over, they were so happy."

Mervyn Brown, former Canadian Forces' Army Corps Lieutenant, Toronto.

"I was in Dartmouth [N.S.] at the air base, and the commander gave us the day off. Most of us went into Halifax to celebrate but everything was closed up. One of the navy chaplains told us a mob was going to hit the Agassiz Street liquor store—it was the only one still intact—but it had been closed off by



Winston Churchill (upper left) in London, celebrating in Toronto (lower left) (below) in Ottawa: "when the factory whistles and church bells began we all ran out of school"



VE-Day in London (above), and (below) looking Hitler's liquor store: dead drunk



the time we got there as we ended up going back to a friend's house and playing bridge."

Trevor Burton, former RCAN flight sergeant, Winnipeg

"We had trained as paratroops at Shilo, Man., and were on a train for Halifax to go overseas when the victory news came through. We were sent into Halifax to quell the riots but by the time we arrived everyone was either in jail or sleeping it off or still dead drunk."

Gordon Barrett, former army private, Saskatoon

"I'd been hospitalized and was in a Red Cross military hospital in Taplow, England, next to Lady Astor's estate. We all took off our windows and went down the road to the nearest pub. It's still there, I think. It's called 'The Fishers'."

Edward Dorn, former army lieutenant-commander, Oakville, Ont.

"At 5 in the morning that day we fired in anger for the last time. We were on the front lines in Germany, headed toward the naval base at Rindau. We knew it was coming, but when we heard there was simply a tremendous feeling of relief. They issued us two rations of rum that morning."

John Bennett, former lieutenant, 11th Canadian Field Artillery, Port Colborne, Ont.

"I remember VE-Day as being a beautiful, bright, sunny day—but that may only be because we were all so happy. I was 17 and in Grade 12 in Brantford (Ont.), and when the factory whistles and church bells began we all ran out of school and downtown. Everybody was kissing and hugging and laughing and crying for joy and relief."

Sigal Abramov, Victoria

"I was a major with the Yandoo (Royal Wind Regiment) at Masheua in Holland. VE-Day was Christmas and your birthday rolled into one, and it was Les Canadians winning at the Forum. There were other aspects that weren't so funny. They took all the women who had been girlfriends to the Germans, I guess there were 15 or 20, shaved their heads and paraded them through the streets."

Gen. (Ret.) Henri Eicher, Montreal

"I was in a London pub on leave when the word spread like wildfire, and everybody went absolutely wild. In Piccadilly Circus people were throwing up lamp-posts, and all the transportation came to a halt. We were stuck in London all night."

Stephen Dunsdon, former corporal, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Summerside, N.C.



A Canadian sailor salutes a VE-Day celebrant in New York's Times Square: people paraded themselves to hope again

New Jersey-based singer and model **Whitney Houston**, 31, says she was too shy to join her high school glee club although she had been singing professionally since she was 12 and started modelling at 18. The daughter of night-club singer **Cissy Houston** and a first cousin to **Dionne Warwick** added that she always wanted to be a singer but her parents would not let her sign a contract until she was 18. A former backup vocalist for such recording artists as **Quincy Jones** and **Lee Rausch**, Houston said that it took two years "with some modelling and session singing thrown in" to complete her first album, which RCA released in Canada in March. Committed to a promotional tour of North America and Europe, Houston says the pace does not allow her time to think about being tired. "But I'm not a workaholic," she added. "I'm a perfectionist."

British writer **Trevor Hall**, 41, who has written the text for 36 picture books about royalty, including the recently published *Princess Diana*, says that he was only 8 when he began developing his "insatiable interest in royalty." Declared Hall: "I must be one of the luckiest people. I get paid for writing about my absorbing hobby." Adding that he does not get the opportunity for "long, deep, profound conversations" with all of his royal subjects, Hall says that he gets close enough to learn some-

Diana: a private audience and a self



Houston, a two-year album "with some modelling and session singing thrown in"

thing about "who they really are" and read *Diana, Princess of Wales*, now in a visit to Italy with Prince Charles, is "not as bad as the media make her out to be." Although Hall has accompanied the prince and princess on previous tours, Buckingham Palace did not include him on this trip, which began on April 29, includes a private audience with Pope John Paul II and concludes on May 5 in Venice when Prince William and Prince Harry join their parents on the royal yacht Britannia for a sail to Sardinia. "I like to follow them as much as possible," said Hall. "But I can't be everywhere at once."

Author and TV producer **Isabel Bassett**, 45, whose new book is called *The Diamond Report: Career Success and Canadian Women*, married newspaper publisher **John Bassett**, now 68, in 1967 and began to work at his Toronto TV station, CTV, 10 years later. "For a long time, she said, 'I didn't have enough confidence to work for him because of the predictable things people would say about it.' The working mother of three says that being married to a rich and influential man made life "easy" for her. But she added that she could identify with many of the 490 women whose "hopes, fears, frustrations and problems" form the basis of her book. Bassett praised her husband for his "devotion to help and great support," but she

declared that she is also motivated by self-esteem. Describing her life as "routine," Bassett said that being a working woman has enhanced her marriage because "we have things to talk about."

Adding heart last week in one of his restaurants, Vancouver food king **Umberto Menghi**, 38, instructed his staff on the finer points of serving reindeer.

Autographed copies of his new pasta cookbook for admiring customers and speculated as his future. "I still have a lot of energy," said the onetime penniless Italian immigrant whose empire now includes eight restaurants, a syndicated TV show and a new fast-food pizza franchise operation, which he says he plans to expand worldwide. A native of Florence who came to Canada in 1967, Menghi opened

his first restaurant, Umberto's, in 1979 with enough money to buy the ingredients for only three of the items on his menu—and there was no money for wine. Of the 62 people who showed up, all ate veal or lamb with their salads, and these who wanted wine went out and bought it. "I took in \$4,200 that night," he said, adding that last year he grossed \$14 million. Now he wants to buy a vineyard—and his most recent ambition flies at 5,000 feet. "The food is superb," said Menghi. "I have one dream to cook for an airline."

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On the rocks

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Star Wars at the summit

By Hal Quinn

After 10 years, the annual summit of the world's seven leading industrialized nations has become both ritual and predictable. With their

government communiqués, rigid timetables and extended media briefings, the three-day affairs are elaborate pageants that stress style as much as content. But this week, as presidents and prime ministers from Canada, the United States, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy convene in Bonn's elegant Palais Schaumburg, the agenda is expected to produce vigorous debate as a series of contentious issues at the core of relations between the United States and Europe and, indeed, at the heart of the Western alliance.

Originally conceived by former French president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as an exercise in managing the global economy, the summit has recently been taken

reducing national budget deficits to forestall inflation. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was ready to record Canada's agreement with the U.S. goals at his first economic summit. But the Europeans—their economies weakened by the interest-rate and recession-driven back of the strong U.S. dollar and high

any enemy nuclear attack would be met with punitive, offensive reprisals—has kept the peace. Washington's allies are reluctant to see it abandoned in favor of a defensive system that, as Howe put it, "may in the end prove elusive."

At the same time, leaders in West Germany and France particularly en-



Ground-launched cruise missile, rising from over the consequences of Star Wars research

U.S. interest rates—were prepared to press far talks aimed at establishing currency exchange rates. Says Harold Ross, economic adviser to London's Barclay's Bank. "The big question is what's going to happen if the U.S. slowdown that has already become speculative."

For Western Europeans, the Star Wars issue raises both a strategic and an economic dilemma. On the one hand, they concede that the research program, as West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said last month, is "justified, politically necessary and in the security interests of the West as a whole." On the other, they say that they are concerned about allocating scarce resources to a program that might create what British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has called "a Maginot Line of the 21st century"—a reference to the tragically overbuilt French defense fortification that the Germans overran during the Second World War. For a generation, the deterrence doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)—under which

press fears that unless the high-tech spin-offs from it are shared, the United States may soon achieve technological hegemony over the rest of the world, making Europe even more dependent on the American security umbrella. In a recent book, French intellectual Roger Delabre, a former adviser to President François Mitterrand, argued, "The vital question for Europe today is to know whether to submit to an almost imperceptible but progressive reduction to satellite status in the American orbit." To maximize their leverage, the Europeans are debating a collective approach to the research program. The Reagan administration would prefer to deal with its ally, including Canada and Japan, as individual partners, not as a bloc.

Meeting last week in Bonn, foreign and defense ministers of the seven-member Western European Union (Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg) bowed, temporarily at least, to Washington's demands. While agreeing

to study a joint response, the West nations will conduct the third round of negotiations with the Pentagon on a multilateral, not bilateral, basis. Declared West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher "It will be such as for himself, but in a co-ordinated sort of way."

The Bonn session last week did endorse a new French proposal for European collaboration in high-tech areas through a European Research Co-ordinating Agency, to be known as Europa Futura since that Europa now is a real-life Star Wars, but French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas cautioned that it could bear long-range military applications

rather than the suggestion that Europe's economic problems could be solved by taking the U.S. "hook." Added Delabre: "The consequences on interest rates would be considerable because values, attitudes and social structures are fundamentally different in Europe."

In fact, European ministers that the destabilizing factor in international economies remains the U.S. national debt. And congressional action to reduce the deficit—expected to be \$227 billion in a total budget of over \$1 trillion next year, compared to \$253 billion in this fiscal year's \$550-billion budget—would, they contend, lower U.S. interest rates, defuse the overpriced

After Walla, already U.S. a subordinate of state for economic affairs. "Unless the summit leaders join forces to launch a new round of trade negotiations, the forces of protectionism will almost certainly gain control." The allies agree, but they want Washington's agreement to focus the currency exchange crisis.

For the past two years Mitterrand has shunned a return to fixed international exchange rates, established 4½ years ago at Bretton Woods, N.H., but dismantled under inflationary pressures and trade distortions in the 1970s. At first resisted, Mitterrand's quest for reviving fixed rules of exchange has

gained support during the astonishing rise of the U.S. dollar against all world currencies. The Reagan administration's opposition is softening too. Last month Treasury Secretary James Baker said Washington would be willing to host a conference "to strengthen the current system."

Beyond Star Wars and trade wars, the Bonn summiters were likely to consider their opinions of Mikhail Gorbachev. Last week the erstwhile Soviet leader solidified his position by defeating two allies—Yegor Ligachev, 64, and Nikolai Ryklov, 56—in full membership in the ruling Politburo, as well as promoting representatives of both the KGB and the Red Army, two vital Soviet power bases. Add in his first trip abroad as Kremlin boss, Gorbachev travelled to Warsaw for the formal renewal of the 20-year-old Warsaw Pact military alliance of East European nations.

The show of solidarity in Poland is likely to have overshadowed this week in Bonn. Whatever the tenor of closed-door discussions, the summit's final communiqué will paper over the differences between the participants. But few observers doubt that their eventual resolution will help shape the future of the world economy—and of the Western alliance.

With David North in London, Ann Archer in Washington, Peter Lenz in Brussels and Keith Charles in Moscow



Kohl (left) with Mitterrand, Reagan delivering speech (below). Jockeying trade and the dollar

Nevertheless, the Dutch and the British, among others, remain skeptical about Mitterrand's initiative. The likely outcome of this week's summit, so specific endorsement in the communiqué of the Star Wars program, indeed, observers expected a joint security policy declaration, supporting the U.S. position at the Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union. The first negotiating round ended last week with no progress.

The Europeans are, however, united in their concerns over economic issues. The discussion in Bonn will focus on the repercussions of a perceptible slowdown in the U.S. economy and the eroding strength of the American dollar. U.S. officials have urged their allies to adopt the Reagan Reagan growth model, cutting taxes, tariffs and government spending. Bill, French shadowing conflict at Bonn, Jacques Delors, president of the Commission of European Communities, recently told the U.S. Senate Finance committee that "nothing could be more misleading and more question-

dollar and ease growing protectionist pressures. Officially, the administration insists that there is no direct linkage between the deficit and high interest rates. But in a nationally televised address last week, Reagan appealed to Americans to lobby U.S. congressmen for passage of his proposed compromise budget. Saying the time had come for "hard choices," Reagan outlined budget cuts of \$200 billion over the next three years.

The principal economic debate in Bonn, however, will focus on trade and exchange rates. Washington is actively promoting an early beginning for renewed GATT talks, designed to expand global trade. Deceased veteran diplomat



Jerusalem's two solitudes



The Dome of the Rock overlooking the Old City; segregation is the rule

By Ron Jearard

At dawn on June 28, 1967, three weeks after Israel had captured the eastern sector of Jerusalem during the Six-Day War, the residents of the City of Peace were awakened by a series of loud explosions. The Israeli Army had begun blowing up the wall of fortifications that had divided the city for almost 20 years. Within days the trenches, barbed wire and barbed wire, which ran like a razor's edge through the ancient capital, were gone, and a gust of euphoria swept through the straits of Jerusalem—the symbolic centre of Jewish life for 3,000 years—was united once again. For a brief moment Arabs and Jews mingled freely, renewing past friendships and rediscovering old haunts.

But the elation soon evaporated. Arab residents wanted angry when Israel formally annexed east Jerusalem, which had been governed by the kingdom of Jordan since 1948, and made Jerusalem the "eternal, undivided" capital. Their line grew when Israeli authorities began expropriating Arab land to build new housing projects for Jewish immigrants—a move regarded as an attempt to reduce them to a helpless minority. Soon, as Palestinian nationalists fanned out on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, numerous Jews were again playing in the city's apartment buildings and factories.

This week, nearly 38 years after official reunification and an Israel celebration its 27th anniversary of modern statehood, Jerusalem remains in effect a divided city. Across the new invisible separation line, the Jewish west and the Arab east view each other with a mixture of fear, hostility and suspicion. Despite frequent Israeli patrols, Arab demonstrations and strikes are commonplace—though not as frequent as on the West Bank. The two sectors have separate bus services, separate schools, separate fire departments, separate hospitals—even separate blood banks. "There is great tension in the area," concedes Jerusalem's irreplaceable mayor, Teddy Kollek. "The Jews can see that their outstretched hands—all their efforts at peace—are not being grasped. The Arabs listen all day long to radio and television from the Arab countries and hear all the speeches. So that makes it fragile."

Ever active, Kollek has tried to persuade powerful east Jerusalem Arabs to join in the administration of the new Jerusalem. But the Arabs have refused, arguing that to co-opt them would be to recognize Israeli sovereignty. Since the takeover only 200 east Jerusalem Arabs have accepted a standing offer to enroll from Jordanians to Israeli citizenship. And in the last municipal election in 1983, just 10 per cent of the Arab population voted—most of them after dark when they could not be recognized. In

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an attempt to soothe the bitter pill of annexation, the Israelis have allowed the Arabs to retain links with Jordan. Last year about 45,000 Jerusalem officials travelled to Jordan under the pragmatic "open bridges" policy established by former Israeli defense minister Moshe Dayan. Several leading Arab organizations, including the PLO, the Muslim Brotherhood and the Chamber of Commerce, regularly co-ordinate policy with Jerusalem officials. "The genius of the system is that it allows everybody to maintain his own view of the city's status," says Israeli anthropologist Alan Weintraub.

Israel's acquiescence in the Jordanian connection is just one strand in a complex weave of accommodation that permits the two entities of Jerusalem—380,000 Jews and 120,000 Arabs—to co-exist with a minimum of friction. Israel permits the Muslim religious court in east Jerusalem to operate independently of the Israeli court system, in violation of Israeli law. But it does not recognize the court's authority, and the Muslim body in turn does not recognize Israeli authority. The Israeli government has also retained the Jordanian curriculum in east Jerusalem public schools—but insists on including compulsory Hebrew studies.

The capital's economic life is equally pragmatic. Although few legitimate partnerships have been formed, some Arab and Jewish businesses have established ad hoc ties. And many companies in east Jerusalem often rely as Jewish law firms—if only because most Arab lawyers boycott Israeli civil court systems. Jerusalem's residents are the most ethnically of all Jewish bachelors regularly drive stolen goods to Arab contacts in the east, who sell the merchandise to West Bank Palestinians.

When Jews from west Jerusalem cross into the Arab east it is often to have their hair cut, their cars repaired or their teeth fixed. Arab grocers tend to be substantially lower. A variety of Israeli products is also sold openly in east Jerusalem shops, including Jewish religious artifacts and photographs of the late Moshe Dayan. But Moshe Ramana, a lecturer at Tel Aviv University who has studied the relationship between

Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem, says the shopkeepers, like many Arabs, are dependent on the Jewish consumer. "To make a living they have to sell Jewish products. Do you think they like to sell Israeli-made sneakers?"

By contrast, most shopkeepers in west Jerusalem will not sell Arab goods openly. They even refuse to stock Arab-made Purl cigarettes, although thousands of Arabs work in the town. However, some "covertly" Arab merchandise is available. Ironically, few Jews in the



Arab passing priceless Israeli soldiers' hostility

eastern area aware that the Taka tissues they use or the Balam in pain they chew is made in the Arab town of Ramallah, just north of the city, or that 200 household televisions are made by the Jerusalem Plastic Co.

Every day most Jerusalem Arabs travel to the west, mainly to work in construction jobs. Some 15,000 even take the Jewish sector to labor as construction workers, water and traffic, another 15,000 commute from West Bank towns. Israel's reliance on the Arab force is such that on Id al-Fitr, a major Muslim holiday at the end of the sacred Ramadan fast, building sites fall silent and garbage collection is cancelled.

Supervision is also the rule in life-

and-death matters. Separate Jewish and Arab fire departments answer calls in their respective sectors, even if the alarm is nearer a station on "the other side." Similarly, even when a Jew is injured in a traffic accident in east Jerusalem and an Arab hospital is nearby he will be taken to a Jewish hospital—in a Jewish ambulance.

Despite such anomalies, Mayor Rukh argues that the Arab community is gradually accepting the fact of annexation and the need for co-operation. "For a while, the Arabs thought the Arab League, the Russians, the Americans, the Europeans—I don't know who else—would save this situation. Gradually, they get disappointed." The new realism, Rukh adds, "expresses itself in various ways. Here in co-operation on education, here in co-operation on security. Sir Stephen's Gas [a Nagasaki landmark] in hundreds of different ways you can see that there are new things happening that didn't happen before." But former Jordanian defense minister Amr Nusseibeh, a leading figure in east Jerusalem, notes that day-to-day co-operation doesn't mean "acceptance of the political situation."

Indeed, many Arabs in Jerusalem and throughout the Middle East continue to pray for an end to Israeli rule in the city—sacred to Muslims as well as Christians and Jews. But Jerusalem is an issue on which Israeli opinion with one voice; its status is simply non-negotiable. Says Yossi Turgeman, a Jewish policeman in Jerusalem: "The Jews have fought so much over this city and fought so much for its reunification that very few are willing to divide it."

To consolidate Israeli control of the city—never recognized by the United Nations—authorities plan to continue establishing Jewish settlements in east Jerusalem, already home to 50,000 Jews. But the Jewish sector's eastward, some authorities say, may heighten Arab fears—and breed further violence. Just last month three Arabs were arrested for the terrorist killing of a Jerusalem taxi driver. At the man's funeral, Jewish rabbis called for revenge. "Only Rabbinism is right"—a reference to ultra-conservative politician Rabbi Meir Kahane, who wants to expel the Arabs from Jerusalem.

Jared Jussim, a salesman at a computer store in east Jerusalem, has an even sadder perspective. "Since we're all living here in Jerusalem, we should live in peace." For now, argues just author Ramana, "calm and coexistence" are probably the best Jerusalem can hope for. But the relative tranquility of recent years has been based as much on regional political events as on economic self-interest. And there is no guarantee that the next generation of leadership will prove as wise as

THE UNITED STATES

Reagan's new contra defeat

For President Ronald Reagan, long accustomed to getting his way with Congress, it was a sharp rebuke. In a swift succession of votes last week, the Democratic-led U.S. House of Representatives rejected his plan to provide \$1.4 million in either military or humanitarian aid to the guerrilla force known as "contras" who are fighting the Marxist-dominated government of Nicaragua. Analysts said that the result was a major setback for Reagan personally and raised doubts about the future of his administration's Central American policy. The veto, declared a triumph by Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Democratic House Speaker, sent a signal that legislators "want a change in '81 policy down there—no more good old diplomacy."

The congressional verdict followed months in which Reagan repeatedly condemned Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders in scathing words of the Soviet Union. Said Reagan before last week's vote: "I truly believe... that to do nothing in Central America is to give the North American continent a green light to spread its poison." But for many congressmen his words evoked troubling memories of the 1964-1975 American debacle in Vietnam.

In an unsuccessful attempt to salvage parts of the aid measure, Reagan's Republican allies made a series of compromises, proposing non-military assistance supervised by an impartial agency. The Democrats responded with a proposal to use part of the money to help Nicaraguan refugees—not the contras. In a display of legislative maneuvering, the Republican bill lost by just two votes and the Democratic measure was defeated on a final ballot. In the end, neither side could beat the veto: a "Congressional victory."

For his part, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega welcomed the congressional stand—thus announced plans to visit Moscow, a decision that angered some in the Congress. He vowed to resist Reagan. The administration itself vowed to keep fighting for the contras, but ordered a top-level review of its Nicaraguan policy. And House Republicans indicated that they might try to revive the aid issue before the next year ends on Sept. 30. Vice President George Bush: "We will be back and back and back until America does the right thing."

—IAN JACOBSON in Washington

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"The kid had heard all the horror stories before and he was scared."

He was in charge of his first sales meeting and he'd started out to shake the way most people do when you get the words "not usual." It was obvious nobody had given him the goods on Ramada.

What if they forgot the sheep's clothing? He was a fox, he knew how to turn a word into a diplomat's shrew. "Worse yet," he continued, "what if the prospect doesn't share up and there aren't enough notes for everybody."

"They were 'n' it will, and there will be" I replied to a voice I use when talking to people on the verge of panic. "But how can you be so sure Mr. Business?" he asked. And I could see he needed a shot of hope the way some men need a shot of Irish.

"Ray," I said, "You've looked Ramada."

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A murder witness speaks out

Ever since a troubling companion whisked his decomposing body a year ago, suffering from neurocysticercosis, the death of Colonel Roger Bolduc near the Mexican ruins of Palenque in southeastern Mexico. Mexican authorities initially said the 25-year-old soldier of Shobdon, Que., was shot when he attacked a security officer after his arrest for possessing marijuana on April 15, 1984. But a second report Quebec was arrested with Bolduc engaged—and claimed that Bolduc had been murdered. Roger Lafontaine, 64, of Thul, Que., convicted later on a separate drug trafficking charge, refused for months to discuss what he now says he witnessed, fearing for his safety. Then, last week, Lafontaine broke his silence in an interview with Maclean's in Mexico City's Beckeria Oriente jail, where he is serving a seven-year sentence. Moving until correspondent Ben Buchanan is the prison governor's office, the slightly built interior decorator expressed nervous and shaken composure.

According to Lafontaine, the drama began at a campsite near Palenque, where he had been pursuing an interest in archeology. One day he was with Bolduc, whom he had met in Calgary. In turn, Bolduc introduced Lafontaine to his Canadian companion, Daniel

15 I lost count. We were punched and kicked from the head to the thighs. After that they gave us a break to answer their questions. I had difficulty speaking because I had been punched in the neck. They were asking questions like 'Where have you hidden the money?' Who are your accomplices?

At that point I could see from a corner of my eye through the blindfold. I saw a



Lafontaine in a Mexican prison last week: Arrested and beaten

reflexive, who opened Lafontaine's 140 (U.S.) newspaper the afternoon of his jailing. Short on cash, he readily agreed and headed for the vehicle with Bolduc to start the job this report.

I did not have time to eat even one piece of cereal. At the palapa—a shelter made of palm fronds—there was a reception committee waiting for us. Two soldiers dressed in civilian clothes came out of the bushes. They had just one gun between them, a .45. They held us up, then tied our hands behind our backs. While one was [looking] at us, the other was behind the bushes. He came back with a cardboard box full of marijuana.

They blindfolded us, and we were subjected to a series of blows, after the first

soldier took a machete and hit Bolduc on the chest. Then the soldier who was watching me came at me with a stick. He hit me on the thighs, on the ribs and finally on the head until I almost lost consciousness. The soldiers wanted to know where the money was. They were asking for \$40,000 (U.S.) in exchange for our liberty. I realized we were the victims of a kidnapping.

I told Bolduc that if we told them we were broke, they would simply kill us. So I suggested that we make up a bit of a story. I told the soldiers that I had an American friend in the United States who could help me to pay. The soldiers were so greedy that they believed my story. One of the soldiers went to pick up my luggage and put it in the jeep. They

made me sit behind the back seat on top of the luggage on the passenger side. Bolduc was sitting in front of me, the two soldiers in the front seat.

On the road to Palenque, I told Bolduc that if we did not come up with the money they were certain to bury us. We held it out very quickly. Meanwhile, I managed to enter my hands [which I buried Bolduc's]. I told Bolduc to let the soldier on the passenger side and then jump on the driver. He did exactly that. While the soldier on the passenger side was shifting he had from the slow, I grabbed him and pushed him head through the windshield.

The driver lost control and drove into the ditch. Then he turned round quickly and pointed his gun at Bolduc's stomach. He had no chance of escaping. I dragged the other soldier to the tailgate and hit him. But before he let me go he was telling his partner 'Shoot him, shoot him.' I climbed out of the ditch and crossed the road. Then I turned back. What I saw was the soldier who had hit me kneeling Bolduc in the face. Bolduc was not moving. Then the other one shot Bolduc. Since it was a kidnapping, they couldn't afford to leave witnesses.

Lafontaine says the soldiers fired at him as he fled, grazing him with one bullet. But he escaped by hiding in tall grass. Afterward, as if he tried to leave Mexico, he spent the next four months travelling through the countryside, eventually arriving in Mexico City.

There he was arrested and charged with drug trafficking. At present he is awaiting Mexican approval of an application to serve the rest of his jail term in Canada. In the meantime, the Canadian government is seeking more information on the Bolduc case from Mexican authorities, who have charged the officer who shot him with homicide. Lafontaine says he feels "absolutely" by his government—a charge that Canadian diplomats strongly deny—and he says that he believes his life is in danger as long as he remains in a Mexican jail. He also claims to have introduced five other murderers conspired by Mexican security officials. *David Lafontaine.* "No, I am afraid, I am the wrong kind of things."

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Investigating a dirty war

The federal chambers of Argentina's highest court of appeals had never before been the setting for such a scene. Every day last week six judges, two federal prosecutors and 20 defense lawyers filed solemnly into the Buenos Aires courtroom—the principal arena in what has become the country's national drama: an unprecedented public trial of some former military leaders, including former presidents Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola and Leopoldo Galtieri. In what has been compared to the trials of Nazi officers at Nuremberg following the Second World War, the military men face charges resulting from Argentina's "dirty war"—the state-sponsored attack on left-wing terrorism from 1976 to 1979 in which thousands of Argentines disappeared. The trial, declared President Raul Alfonsín, would end "50 years of democratic frustration and national divisions."



Former president Videla on trial

The trials have riveted national attention—diverted on the weekend only by a tragic fire which claimed more than 500 lives in a Buenos Aires psychiatric hospital investigated by Alfonsín's 16-month-old civilian government, the prosecutors have provided threatening

by vocal criticism by members of the country's still-powerful military. But Alfonsín—already under pressure because of Argentina's volatile economy—seems determined to expose the worst excesses of the military regime, which he seemed shortly after taking office in 1983 of "suspending truth, just and death the breath of Argentine society."

Federal prosecutor Julio Strassera is contending that the military's activities were far out of proportion to the actual threat posed by left-wing subversives and he has accused the nine officers of crimes ranging from kidnapping, torture and murder to manufacturing the disastrous 1982 Falklands War against Great Britain.

In preparing his case, Strassera has collected 111 dossiers on disappearances and questioned 1,900 witnesses to testify. Last week he concentrated on providing graphic evidence of the military's brutality. One notable witness, Clyde Collier Snow, a U.S. forensic pathologist who helped identify some of the thousands of bodies discovered from abandoned graves across the country.

Using grainy photo slides, Snow explained how he had identified the body of Liliana Carreón Pereyra, a young woman kidnapped in 1977 when she was five months pregnant and apparently shot in the head after giving birth in a secret detention center in Buenos Aires. As Pereyra's mother sobbed in the darkened courtroom, Snow described his reconstruction of the victim's skull, noting that metal fragments in it were from bullets of the type used to Argentina's security forces.

For their part, the defense lawyers will try to show that, far from being criminals, the military saved Argentina from chaos and Communist takeover when it seized power from the Peronist government in March, 1976. Still, Andrea Maraschi, Viola's lawyer, "Argentina was in a state of revolutionary war when the military took over." The defense also contends that military officials can only be tried by military courts and that as a result the trial is unconstitutional.

For all that, Argentines seemed likely to be preoccupied this week with the psychiatric hospital disaster. At week's end the death toll was 75, and eye-witnesses said most of the hospital's 418 patients were in bed when the blaze broke out. Added one, "You could hear explosions and people screaming. Then you could see flames coming out of the windows and reaching clear to the roof. It was horrible." That tragedy seemed certain to overshadow the revelations from the trials this week. But the courtrooms drama is certain to dominate the life of the nation for months to come.

—THOMAS HANSEN, with Douglas Thornehill in Buenos Aires

The debanking of Canada

By Peter C. Newman

The clear implication of Barban McLaughlin's imaginative position paper released recently is that the chartered banks—those hallowed temples of Canadian capitalism—are about to be displaced by brand-new sets of institutions, offering not banking but "financial services."

This "debanking" of the Canadian economy appears to be a revolutionary step, but in the way it is being taken, inevitable facts because the money-center province of bank credits is increasingly being displaced by companies having their own "paper" and individuals using alternative credit sources.

The chief executive of one of the four companies most likely to take advantage of the new rules (Trilon, Power Financial Corp. and the Laurentian Group are the others) is Robert Borden, chairman of Crown Life. He publicly rebuked the government and privately launched a pilot project to see how his army of 350 life insurance salesmen in Canada could be retrained to become "wealth executives," able to serve their clients' diverse financial needs.

We will respond positively in line with the government's creative direction. He told me in a 30-second interview, briefly interrupting his frantic schedule. "We are committed to putting together a highly profitable, diversified financial services company." If Michael Burns, the chairman of Crown's holding company, Crown Inc., was even more specific, telling his meeting of shareholders last week "It is possible that when you enter our lobby for next year's annual meeting, you will see, on our ground floor, a bank, a trust company, a life insurance office and a brokerage office—all under one roof."

Crown already owns a trust company (It is North Canadian Trust, of Edmonton, which has been renamed Corenet and is moving to Toronto with its base increased to \$150 million from \$50 million). For obvious reasons it was not renamed Crown Trust. Crownex also owns 40 per cent of Beal Goodman, the Toronto money management firm, and recently acquired an investment dealership—Private Ledger Financial Services Inc., of Oakville, Calif.

Crown Life will remain the cornerstone of future diversification. Borden, who is anything but shy, intends to take up McLaughlin's suggestion that insurance company legislation be reviewed every 10 years. He wants his industry to

have the right to provide trustee services, lease and redeem government securities, sell bonds and debentures, make loans to clients and get into the equipment leasing business.

Borden, who took over Crown three years ago, has turned the glass upside down, bring a quarter of the staff and more than doubling profits. One of the few professional economists to head a major Canadian company (he has a PhD from Duke University, and his wife is an



Rebuts the reputation of a doer

MBA), he looks and acts like a Merrill Lynch ball, and gets things done. During his 37 years at Canadian National, he instituted what he called "surprise" management, and totally reorganized that company.

Unlike most Canadian executives, he has opinions on just about everything, and is not afraid to express them. On the information explosion: "Information is the next most important re-

source in the industrial society. In the information age we have an economy based on a key resource that is both renewable and self-generating. With more powerful information systems on the horizon and with more and more people engaged in producing information, our problems will be to avoid being inundated. The emphasis will have to shift from supply to selection. New businesses will spring up—information utilities, as it speak—which will create dialogue data for sale to customers."

On free enterprise: "I agree with Winston Churchill, who once said that there are three ways to look at free enterprise. One is to see it as a fiver, ready to devour everything in sight. Another is to see it as a cow, as something to be milked. The third, which I subscribe, is to see it as a horse, which I subside the heavy load of our economy."

On the National Energy Program: "The most conspicuous policy failure in the country's history. If demonstrated the folly of replacing the logic of the free market system with government edicts. Government does not have the ability to intervene and regulate intelligently in the private sector."

On higher education: "In the recent past, university education has been oversold and valued for the wrong reasons. People have been sold on a cash-register approach, equating levels of schooling to annual income. Pressure for increased specialization has been exerted within the universities in some of them market themselves in order to attract large numbers of young people and offer courses that will lead to specific positions in industry or the professions. These institutions are selling themselves and their students short. The undergraduate years constitute the only period when there is the time and environment to explore the intellectual heritage of civilization. There is a need in however exposed is a wide range of theoretical and business education is in order that the young person can develop an individual and gain a full perspective of life."

These and other views do not reflect Borden from his main daytime activity of attacking the banks. "We must keep a lid on them," he warns, "otherwise deregulation could result in the financial services sector being dominated by the banks." Then he adds, almost virulently smacking his lips, "What I really want is to set up so big a distribution system as I can get—so—and then feed it product."

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The Bronfman empire's reach

By Rod McQueen

The overflow crowd of 300 housewives, senior citizens, teenagers and other investors who attended Brandon Ltd.'s annual meeting at the Four Seasons Hotel in Toronto last week were there for more than the company's report on the year's performance in keeping with Bronfman's tradition, company officials hoped, and shopping bags filled with products ranging from digital clocks, power drills and pens to various coupons for consumer goods and even white aprons seedlings ready for planting—all representing the diversity of firms in the Bronfman empire. Said Wendy Coit-Smart, Bronfman's vice-president of business development, "Some years the more elderly shareholders have had trouble lugging away the bag. So we lighten up the load." That meant fewer packages of pasta and more free food coupons, but the range remained as broad. Indeed, diversity is what attracts both free-lancers to the marketing and free entrepreneurs to the company, controlled by the reclusive billionaire brothers Peter and Edward Bronfman.

The Bronfman empire now extends over most areas of Canada—and it is growing. Measured by assets, only Paul Desmarais' Montreal-based Power Corp. of Canada is a larger family empire. From their personal holding company, Edgewater Investments Ltd., the brothers control Bronfman with its investments in a dozen major Canadian companies and assets of approximately \$100 billion. Bronfman's empire is weak in direct control of national resource giants such as Noranda Inc., the Toronto-based brewer and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., the Vancouver-based forestry firm which is owned 69 per cent by Noranda. In the consumer products sector, Bronfman has major stakes in such corporate powerhouses as the London-based brewer and food manufacturer John Labatt Ltd. and Scott Paper Co. of Philadelphia, maker of sanitary paper products and printing-quality paper. Deputed Michael Grubb, vice-president of Toronto-based Dominion Securities Pitfield Ltd.

"They own half the bloody world."

Indeed, every time Canadians tune into the First Choice-Superchannel pay television network, going to the Montreal Forum or buying from Cindie spaghetti in Halifax, pea soup and Sealair ice cream, they are contributing to the Bronfman empire's earnings. But currently, Edgewater-controlled Bronfman is busy extending its pervasive presence still further. It is engaged in an aggressive expansion in the financial services

Life Insurance Co. of London, Ont., 100 per cent of Wellington Insurance Co. and through Branson, 51 per cent of Royal LePage Ltd., the nation's largest real estate brokerage company. And the whole corporate structure has been put together in less than three years. Said Susan Cohen, an analyst with the brokerage firm F. B. Deseo, Hodgman Inc. in Montreal: "Trilon has had a significant impact on financial services. This is the way to go."



Edward (left) and Peter reclusive lifestyles, controversy and a pervasive presence

sector through its 39-per-cent control of Trilon Financial Corp. of Toronto, the country's largest financial holding company with \$65.2 billion in assets under its administration and 20,000 employees in its various companies. At the annual meeting last week, Bronfman president Trevor Elyon said, "Our major emphasis over the past two years has been the development of the financial activities of Trilon and the corporations it controls." And a critical long-range goal for Bronfman, he added, is to build on the stable earnings base provided by the Trilon group.

Trilon, set up in 1983, already encompasses interests that range from trust to insurance and real estate firms. Its stable includes 90 per cent of Royal Trust Ltd. of Toronto, 98 per cent of London

As well, the federal minister of state for finance, Barbara McDougall, recently opened the way for further expansion when she unveiled proposals for an overhaul of the general rules for financial institutions in Canada. One key element of her proposals clears the way for more financial holding companies such as Trilon to form financial superbanks for consumers, offering a wide range of services from trust to insurance under one roof. In fact, the government's plans, when they are likely to be passed into law by early next year, will allow the financial holding companies to set up banks. According to Earl Orser, deputy chairman of Trilon, the company would be "very interested" in getting into the banking business. Indeed, Elyon told *Newsweek's* that Trilon could

move "very quickly" to create a bank, adding that, "We have all the people necessary." But he said that no preparations had been set in motion.

Trilon is striving to organize its services into a more cohesive whole so that consumers can be enticed to shop for everything from mortgages to insurance within its many companies. But crossover sales among Trilon's companies have so far been modest increases. In a sales experiment last year, 36 London Life agents sold only four Royal Trust 1010s in six weeks. "It is not a great success," acknowledged Trilon's Orser, who is also chief executive officer of London Life. Added Melvyn Hawking, chief executive officer of Trilon: "We really have not been able to effectively market the cross-referrals." Another product has done better. Royal Trust clients bought \$90 million worth of London Life annuities in the first four months in which they were available, beginning in late 1984. Still, Hawking said he remains convinced that financial conglomerates are the wave of the future. He added, "The bankers are paranoid. People are very conscious of us. The supermarket concept has caught the imagination of a lot of people."

To stack the supermarket with more items, Trilon has set up three related subsidiaries to determine what other products and services can be introduced. "The priority has been to put the companies together and make sure they operate effectively," said Hawking. "Now we have to develop programs. We do not intend to be all things to all people. We will be selectively in selected markets."

The next most likely services Trilon will offer are mutual funds and investment consulting. Ultimately, if the referral system works well, a person buying a house through one of Royal LePage's 3,000 sales representatives could be visited in turn by one of Wellington's 1,000-member agency firms, one of London's 2,500-person sales firms, or he might organize a will and estate services with Royal Trust. But some of the companies are skeptical. Robert Bandman, for one, chief executive officer of Cowiex Inc. of Toronto, another financial institution company, declared: "It will be 20 years before they get the synergy they want there, trying to put together these different businesses."

The effort to build a financial empire began in 1979, when the Bronfman family bought Branson after a bloody takeover battle with the firm's owner that first brought them into the public eye. Branson was a cash-rich Branson power utility and a diversified insurance company then chairman J. B. (Jack) Moore, who had just met Edward the CEO of *Newsweek's* last year, the \$400 million from Branson following the sale to the Bronfman govern-

ment of its Light Services of Electricity S.A. Until then, Peter and Edward Bronfman had been in the shadow of their Montreal cousin, Edgar and Charles, who had inherited the Branson fortune from their father, Sam Bronfman. The "other Bronfman," as Peter and Edward have been known, had a \$80-million legacy that began to grow



Cowick (above), Elyon, trusted power-lens of a profitable corporate domain



slowly through investments in the 1960s and 1970s through Caruso-Roscor Holdings Inc.'s interests in Toronto-based Continental Bank of Canada and Trime Corp. Ltd. of Calgary, a real estate company.

Although the Bronfman empire has become a high-profile fixture in Canadian business, the brothers remain intensely privacy-loving. "We are not in any cover but we do try to live private lives," 57-year-old Edward Bronfman

told *Newsweek's* Still, Edward, who is Edgar's deputy chairman, shied a glare of publicity in 1983 after his flight attendant girlfriend accidentally plunged to her death from the third story of his \$10,000-a-month Toronto townhouse. Prior to Bronfman's in the most outrageous of the two brothers, 56, is a chairman of Edgewater and a fitness fanatic who jogs on her a day. Married twice, he has three children and is now divorced.

The Bronfman empire is largely in the hands of a management team, said Elyon. "We know what is going on but we bring in expert professional people who run the whole operation." The man driving Bronfman's corporate strategy is Elyon, the company's president and chief executive officer. The 50-year-old former corporate lawyer says of the Bronfman: "They are not only my employers, they are also my partners and my very close friends." Elyon's able second-in-command is executive vice-president Jack Cowick, a South African-born accountant who has earned a reputation as a financial wizard.

Administering the Bronfman empire requires considerable political as well as corporate skills—particularly since the company's expanding presence has raised the issue of concentration of power in the marketplace. Last year, when Royal Trust merged its real estate division with A.E. LePage Ltd. to form Royal LePage, the federal business investigation branch noted the links among the Bronfman interests in Royal Trust, the largest real estate company in the country, and LePage, Canada's largest real estate firm. The interest of the investigators was heightened because Trilon's powerful Branson family, which controls real estate developer Olympia & York, are also part owners of Trilon and own a major western real estate broker, Black Bros. of Vancouver. The combined branch ultimately took no action.

But Bronfman also faces corporate problems that have proven more intractable. The brothers own a 50-per-cent copper mines which have caused environmental issues in Noranda, Bronfman, according to Dominion Securities Pitfield's Graham, has "been through the wringer." He added, "They are suffering from a disease called Noranda, and Noranda is suffering from a disease called Bronfman."

For its part, Trilon remains a success story. Said Hawking: "Trilon went faster than any of us dreamed." Last year the company's profits nearly doubled, to \$75 million from 1983 levels of \$38 million. Said analyst Cohen: "It has been an extremely successful operation in the financial services area. Who is going to argue with success?" Certainly not the housewives and Bay Streeters who carried off the Bronfman greetings. □

The new clouds offshore

By Chris Wood

Nova Scotia's elegant Georgian-style Province House in Halifax reverberated with the gleeful desk-thumping of Conservative government members last week. The occasion was an announcement by Mines and Energy Minister Joe Matheson that the federal and provincial governments had awarded energy firms the exploration rights for two large, unexplored parcels of ocean bottom 800 km off Nova Scotia's East Coast, an area covering 400,000 acres. But the excitement over the awarding of the rich contracts—under which two Calgary-based energy consortiums, led by Husky Oil Operations Ltd and Concora Energy Ltd, will spend \$120 million on exploration over three years—was dampened by recent developments that have cast doubt over the economic viability of oil and gas searches off Atlantic Canada's East Coast.

The latest setback to Nova Scotia's plans for offshore development took place on March 28 when federal Energy Minister Paul Carney announced that the oil and gas search off Atlantic Canada's East Coast

new energy policy signed with the western provinces, Carney said that the controversial Petroleum Incentive Program (PIP) would be phased out by 1997, and five petroleum taxes would be abolished on June 1.

Nova Scotia government officials said that the tax changes could severely reduce their revenue from offshore resources. At the same time, consortiums in small oil companies said they without PIP grants they would be unable to afford offshore exploration. And the larger players are uncertain about the size of the oil and gas pools. Said William Kaufmann, senior vice-president of exploration for Concora Energy Ltd: "The major question is the nature and quality of the reserves."

Matheson made his announcement just as the provincial government scheduled talks for mid-May with Ottawa on changing Nova Scotia's 1982 revenue-sharing deal with the federal government. Matheson declared that Nova Scotia "should not end up with less tax revenue" from a newly negotiated deal than it had from the old arrangement. By phasing out the Petroleum and Gas Incentive Program (PIG) and other taxes, Ottawa on the value of well-head pro-

duction—the federal government is threatening Nova Scotia's energy revenue. Under Nova Scotia's 1982 award with Ottawa, any money collected from the trust would go directly to the province until a predetermined ceiling was reached. At issue is Nova Scotia's share of the potential tax revenue from the massive Western field near Sable Island, 210 km from Halifax—estimated at \$2.4 billion over the life of the project.

The elimination of the PIP grants, which pay Canadian companies as much as 80 per cent of their frontier exploration costs, threatens to seriously curtail the activity of small oil companies. Said Ralph Macquay, president of Halifax-based Scotia Energy Resources Ltd, which has a 12.5 per cent stake in one of the newly awarded offshore parcels: "I think we can survive, but we will have a smaller piece of the pie."

In response to Nova Scotia's concerns, Carney said on March 28 that the issue of new taxes and incentive grants to replace PIP and the PIG would be addressed in the federal budget expected in late May. The most likely replacement for PIP, analysts say, is a generous tax credit for frontier exploration. But a tax credit provides little help to small companies that are exploring for oil and gas but have not yet found any. Those companies would have to wait until a tax credit is approved, which a tax credit could be applied,

would not be received for their exploration costs. Said Erik Fraser, an oil analyst with Toronto-based Burns, Fry Ltd: "Most of the pause oil companies that are active offshore only because of PIP will drop out."

Industry executives at large oil companies confirm that the loss of PIP grants—worth \$820 million in 1984 in Nova Scotia alone—will not deter them from exploration activities. Said Kaufmann: "Exploration off the Atlantic Coast will continue with or without PIP."

Still, the Atlantic Coast's long-awaited energy bonanza—a prospect held out since 1966, when oil companies first began to drill offshore—has been slow to materialize and regional exploration is beset with difficulties. The discoveries in 1979 by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd of gas at the Western field near Sable Island, and oil off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland was expected to provide major new revenues to the East Coast. But the Sable Island gas, once expected to be available by 1981, now will not flow before 1992 at the earliest. As well, last week there were only 12 drilling rigs operating off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Two years ago, forecasts called for twice that number.

In comparison, discoveries continue to be made in Western Canada, where most of the country's oil and gas is produced. Last week the mood in the

Alberta oil sector was buoyant following reports that Calgary-based Oakwood Petroleum Ltd and Newcrest Energy Resources Ltd of Toronto had discovered a pool of oil containing an estimated 40 million barrels—worth \$2 billion at today's prices—40 km northeast of Lethbridge in southern Alberta. Off the Atlantic Coast, however, the oil companies are still struggling with technical problems. Last September a well in the Western field operated by Mobil sprang a massive underground leak. The runaway well is costing Mobil and its partners—Petro-Canada, Tropic Canada Inc and provincially owned Nova Scotia Resources Ltd of Halifax—\$500,000 a day, and offshore industry fears that the high pressures in the gas pools beneath Sable Island will make extraction difficult.

At the same time, oil the coast of Newfoundland experts have had difficulty predicting the boundaries of the undersea oilfields because of faults in the rock formations. Estimates of dis-

covered reserves for the Alberta oilfield on the Grand Banks 200 km off the coast of Newfoundland—where Mobil is the major partner—recently dropped by more than a third to about one billion barrels. Mobil president Doyle Myers said that the company is uncertain by the problems faced on the East Coast. On March 29 Mobil and its partners formalized agreements with several New England offshore for the sale of 200 million cubic feet a day of Western gas. And if Western, even at its reduced size, remains the largest oil strike in Canada, once Alberta's Forties field is closed.

But it may be at least five years before companies such as Mobil begin to extract revenues from the gas. Facing problems in Alberta's Forties field in 1984, the company is spending roughly \$1.5 million a day to keep the 12 drilling rigs in operation. As Matheson outlines his negotiations later this month with federal energy officials, he will be striving to establish new tax rules that will keep alive the dream of offshore wealth. ☐



Matheson: a better deal

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A setback for a black knight

Big, bold and well-fed, Sir James Goldsmith has been a household name in Europe for decades because of his eclectic exploits. But the efforts of the 58-year-old Anglo-French financier to carry that success across the Atlantic have been less rewarding. Last week Goldsmith suffered a major setback in his most important fray yet into the United

"poison pill" defense against takeover, Crown Zellerbach's board rejected a provision in the company's bylaws that gave shareholders the right to buy shares for \$100 each. Then, if the company was taken over, the new owner would have to buy back those shares for \$200 each.

But Goldsmith, who had lined up \$850 million worth of credit from interna-

ional banks for his long-held \$200 million from the Bank of Nova Scotia—remained undeterred. In April he declared that Crown Zellerbach would have to withdraw its defensive tactic or he would resort to another strategy at the company's annual meeting in June. Goldsmith, who already owned a 9.4-percent stake in the company, said he would arrange shareholder support at the meeting to oust himself and three associates to Crown Zellerbach's 52-member board of directors. That accomplished, said Goldsmith, he would attempt to take over the company from within.

But Goldsmith retreated last week when Crown Zellerbach's board announced another dramatic anti-takeover tactic. The company said that it was willing to split into three separate companies if necessary to keep Goldsmith from



Crown Zellerbach will at Cannes, Washington, Goldsmith (below) a key into America

States. After a three-week battle, Goldsmith dropped an \$850-million takeover attempt for Crown Zellerbach Corp., a 115-year-old San Francisco-based forest products giant with 35,000 employees and operations in more than 15 states. Calling "the confusion crowd" by Crown Zellerbach's tough anti-takeover maneuvers, which culminated last week with a plan to break up the firm into three new companies, Goldsmith announced that he was halting his bid—for the time being at least.

Goldsmith's acquisition attempt, launched on April 10, was immediately met with outright hostility from Crown's board of directors, who warned that the financier planned to sell off most of the company—and pocket the proceeds—after acquiring it. As a dissent, William Crow, chairman of the company, put it shortly after the announcement began, "We will not be intimidated or intimidated by Sir James Goldsmith." Goldsmith, who first stepped Wall Street in 1962 with an \$250-million purchase of Diamond International Corp., a New York-based pulp and paper company, was lashed by a angry Green management, which used uncompromising measures to fight him off. In the first use of the so-called

financial banks for his long-held \$200 million from the Bank of Nova Scotia—remained undeterred. In April he declared that Crown Zellerbach would have to withdraw its defensive tactic or he would resort to another strategy at the company's annual meeting in June. Goldsmith, who already owned a 9.4-percent stake in the company, said he would arrange shareholder support at the meeting to oust himself and three associates to Crown Zellerbach's 52-member board of directors. That accomplished, said Goldsmith, he would attempt to take over the company from within.

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inflicting French weekly newspaper chain in the United States. 888). It was Goldsmith's colorful personal life—troubled nervously in the British press—as much as his business exploits that raised his profile in Europe. Goldsmith, who is bilingual, never did the best that far years he divided his time between a wife and two children in Paris and a mistress and two children in London. In 1959 he divorced his French wife and married his English mistress, causing a further uproar in the British tabloids. In the end, Crown's board of directors may have little time to savor their victory—the shrewd financier could soon be busy planning another assault on their domain. Read a close aide to Goldsmith, who requested anonymity. "Jimmy wants it all."

—WILLIAM LUTHERIE
Washington



AP/WIDE WORLD



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A new proposal for prostitution

In Ottawa, the report was swift and unopposed: all-party support. The document, called *Prostitution and Prostitution in Canada*, prepared by Vancouver lawyer Paul Fraser and a co-member committee and compiled over a period of two years, earned the praise of both opposition parties as well as Justice Minister John Cropper, who tabled it in the Commons last week. Across the country, lawyers commended its recommendations to decriminalize prostitution. At the same time, feminist groups welcomed the report's emphasis on the dignity of women. And street-walkers in most major Canadian cities added their voices to the chorus of approval. But reaction to the committee's recommendations to allow prostitution to conduct business in three ways, or even in licensed brothels, was mixed — especially among police and civic politicians. Declared New York, Ont., Controller Robert Taft: "That is the dumbest recommendation any level of government has ever come up with."

To prepare the recommendations, committee members studied a specially commissioned nationwide public opinion poll, read more than 600 briefs and listened to the views of more than 2,000 concerned citizens. They found the strongest agreement on one particular issue: Canadians want strong and unambiguous laws banning the sexual exploitation of children. In a new conference last week Fraser said that no reforms would succeed "in the absence of a rational social consensus." He added that on most related issues that consensus "simply does not exist."

For his part, Cropper quickly accepted the committee's recommendations that the so-called nuisance laws be strengthened to give police more power to suppress street soliciting. He announced as the day of the report's release that he would introduce the necessary amendments to the Criminal Code this week. Declared the minister: "We have to regain control of the streets." Although Cropper praised the quality of the committee's work, the minister refused to comment on the document publicly until the previous and interested federal ministers have had time to study it. As a result, opposition members contended that the Conservative government has no intention of addressing the report's main recommendations on prostitution.

Most observers agreed with the report's argument that such prostitution-related offenses as soliciting and "keeping a common bawdy house" should be

removed from the Criminal Code. But the recommendations that prostitutes be allowed to operate from their homes either singly or in pairs and that the federal government should give the provinces the power to allow and regulate small nonresidential brothels



Fraser: shaking an elusive consensus

proved more divisive. Education Policy Chief Robert Lunn, for one, president of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, questioned the possibility of banning cities with the control and regulation of brothels, a concern that was echoed in big-city wards throughout the country. Declared Metropolitan Toronto Police Chief Jack Mark:

"Where would you locate these? Would you want one next door to you? And how do you control them?"

But the committee argued that current law "reflects a sexist view of women" and "operates in a way which victimizes and dehumanizes" the prostitute. Two prostitutes together, it added, "might help each other with rent, child care and emotional support... they could do for each other the things which a pimp is sometimes said to do, i.e. provide support or resources in a crisis." To that end, the report also recommends special police units to investigate violent and abusive customers and pimps, social programs to help prostitutes and government action to remove the economic and social inequalities between men and women. The report declared that prostitution's "acceptance as an enduring social phenomenon rests on our acceptance of the notion that women seek, in part, to answer men's sexual needs."

The committee's pornography recommendations reflect a similar, although less controversial, concern with human dignity. The report rejects any law against pornography that depicts consenting adults engaged in nonviolent sexual acts, but it recommends jail sentences of up to 10 years for anyone found guilty of producing child pornography and fines of as much as \$2,000 or six months in jail for anyone in possession of such material. For actually violent material, the report recommends permitting defenses on the grounds of educational, scientific or artistic merit, although it calls for the extension of hate laws to cover material intended to incite hatred against women or men. As well, it recommends clear labelling for all adult material and a ban against selling it to children.

The two years and \$60,000 spent in preparing the report mark only the beginning of a long, slow process of reform. Cropper is apparently willing to implement only those recommendations which will suppress the most visible evidence of prostitution in Canada. And New Democrat MP and justice critic David Robinson said that that "pioneering" reform would "further victimize women who are already victims." Despite the report's generally favorable reception, it is clear that the search for a consensus on such contentious subjects as legal brothels will be no easier for the federal government than it was for Paul Fraser.

—ANN FULFORD, with Allison Mace in Ottawa.

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The Sunday shopping war

The controversy over mass retail shopping on Sundays brought prompt reassurances from federal authorities last week. Said Justice Minister John Crossbie: "I don't think there is any emergency." Still, last week's Supreme Court of Canada ruling that the federal Lord's Day Act violates the freedom of religion guarantee in Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms caused serious concern among provincial governments traditionally committed to restrictions on weekend shopping. In a unanimous decision, the six sitting Supreme Court justices struck down the act—which for 75 years has enforced Sunday as a legal day of rest—because it effectively deprived non-Christians of fundamental rights. Declared Chief Justice Brian Dickson in his 87-page decision: "If I am a Jew or a Sabbatarian or a Moslem, the practice of my religion at least implies my right to work on a Sunday if I wish."

The ruling resulted from a case that the Alberta government brought before the Supreme Court last year after that province's Court of Appeal upheld a lower court decision that the Lord's Day Act was unconstitutional. The immediate impact will occur in Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, where the lack of independent provincial laws has sent governments scrambling for alternative means of prohibiting retailers from opening their doors on Sundays.

But according to Toronto lawyer Timothy Danson, even those provinces with their own Sunday shopping laws now face the danger of having that legislation overturned. Said Danson, who represents more than 300 Toronto retailers seeking to have the Ontario Retail Business Holidays Act declared unconstitutional: "The court said that they were looking only at a law's purpose but also at its effect. The effect of legislation in Ontario and other provinces is religious—and is likely to be struck down."

For his part, John Wihle, director of the legal branch of the Ontario solicitor general's ministry, says that because the Ontario law is designed only to give workers a day off it is secular and not religious in intent. Declared Wihle: "The Supreme Court ruling will not have a direct impact on Ontario." Still, authorities in other provinces are just as confident. Said Saskatchewan justice minister spokesman W. (Bill) Armstrong: "The decision will have no effect—unless someone uses it to challenge our act."

—PETER KOPPELMAN, and Robert Black



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NEWELL: The man who made Hockey Night in Canada a national tradition

OBITUARY

Canada's voice of hockey

The voice was nasal and terse, an excitable counterpart to the authoritative baritone of today's sportscasters. He was known, before the advent of television, to turn a ball game into drama merely by his telling of it. The man inside the Toronto Maple Leafs, for more than four decades into the 1990s, the baritone of all Canadian hockey fans beyond the regional or linguistic boundaries of the Montreal Canadiens legend, for almost three generations of English-speaking Canadians, Foster Hewitt was the voice of hockey. In households across the nation and in the northern United States, Saturday nights were devoted to sitting around the radio, and later the TV set. His broadcasting career lasted 56 years, and ended last week when Foster Hewitt died of kidney complications at age 82. Said former National Hockey League coach and general manager Punch Imlach: "He did more for hockey than any man alive."

From his first radio broadcast in Toronto on March 25, 1926, to his final television broadcast on Nov. 15, 1982, Hewitt described the play by play of more than 3,000 NHL games and countless amateur hockey and football games. His trademark "He shoots! He scores!" became part of Canadian life. Of his fans, Hewitt once remarked, "I just described [the game] the way I thought I should say, when a goal was made, I said, 'He shoots. He scores' and that stuck."

Hewitt first uttered the phrase from

his savings point on a milk stand beside the penalty box at the old Mutual Street Arena. The Toronto Star assigned the 18-year-old University of Toronto graduate to go to the arena and repair a crystal set owned by the newspaper's crier. (Canada's Planet Cover America) radio station and to broadcast the game if as one this could be found. Hewitt repaired the set, broadcast the game—only the third hockey broadcast in history—and launched a career that would span six decades.

From that milk stand to the broadcasting capital (Hewitt called it the peddle, and so it became known) back in the Maple Leaf Gardens refectory, Hewitt remained as the voice of Canadian sports broadcasting. He would say that he simply told the story "as best as I can," but he was awarded the Order of the Order of Canada in 1972, the Ontario Achievement Award in 1980 and was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1980.

Hewitt was as successful in business. He was the millionaire owner of Toronto radio station CFBF, Ottawa radio station CFTZ, vice-president of CFTO-TV, Radio Broadcasting and TSP Holdings Ltd., part owner of the now's Vancouver Canucks and a director of several others. But he will be remembered as the man who brought hockey into homes from coast to coast. Said Ralph Holmquist, executive producer of Hockey Night in Canada, the television show that immortalized his legacy: "We have lost a legend. Hockey Night in Canada will never be the same." □

ENVIRONMENT

Cleaning up a poisonous spill

Two failed trucks left Kenora, Ont., last week, resuming a trip that an environment-threatening accident along the Trans-Canada Highway on April 13 had delayed. Approximately 190 million of coolant-laced with toxic polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) spilled from a leaking electrical transformer, intermittently contaminating 70 km of asphalt between Vermilion Bay and Kenora, 240 km east of Winnipeg. The white Ford, stripped of its diesel cargo and with a twin coolant covering a wooden bathed soaked in PCBs, completed a 24-hour drive to a storage site at Nain, Alta., 26 km south of Edmonton, without further incident. But as the truck—and another failed carrying the four diesel transformers—started westward, two Ontario Provincial Police cruisers and three cars carrying Ontario, Manitoba and federal government officials formed a convoy around them, enforcing safety measures which apparently had been lacking when the accident occurred. Declared Wally Treisman, a spokesman for the Ontario Ministry of the environment, "Everyone wanted to get in on the parade this time."

The highway spill renewed concerns about toxic chemicals—and prompted Ottawa, Alberta and Manitoba to take steps to reduce the risk of future accidents. Federal Transport Minister Donald Macdonald has ordered a senior Transport Canada official to deliver a preliminary report on the spill by the end of May. And Ontario has issued new charges under the province's Environmental Protection Act and Water Resources Act against the Kinetic Biological Resources Group of Nain, the company transporting the Hydro-Québec transformers from the Montreal area to its Alberta storage site.

Still, the deadly hazards of PCBs—a chemical linked to ailments ranging from skin rashes to birth defects to cancer—remained the most unsettling aspects of the incident. At least 20 people are suspected to have been sick, but Lloyd and Laurie Reynolds of Red Lake, Ont., who drove for 25 km behind the leaking truck with their two sons—both under 4—learned that the preliminary blood tests did not indicate any abnormalities. Said Laurie Reynolds, currently two months pregnant with her third child, "We saw all feeling a little better, and our minds are more at ease—but we just wish none of this had happened." —MICHAEL ROSE

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CONSUMERISM

Facing Pepsi's challenge

It is known as "sneezehardie TC," a formula as secret that it is kept in a bank vault, so successful that it has not been substantially altered for 89 years. Then, last week in New York the Coca-Cola Company chairman Roberto Goizueta announced that his firm is changing its flagship cola brand—Coke—and producing a new blend that "tastes better" than the original. Goizueta insisted that the Pepsi challenge to his company's domination of the lucrative soft drink market had not spurred the change, but at Purdue, N.Y.-based PepsiCo Inc. officials were elated by their rival's switch. Declared Ron McKee, PepsiCo Canada Ltd. marketing manager: "We do not think Coke is it." Indeed, PepsiCo gave 900 North American employees a day off to celebrate, and in a full-page newspaper of president Roger Enrico declared, "After 87 years of going at it eyeball to eyeball, the other guy just blinked."

Coke still has the edge in the cola war, and it retains a 31.5-per-cent share of the \$20-billion soft drink market in the United States, compared to 18.8 per cent for Pepsi (In Canada, Coke's percentage is 30.9 to Pepsi's 27.9 of a \$2.5-billion market.) But Coke's American lead has slipped more than three points since 1980, and Pepsi, with its sleek, youth-oriented appeal to the "Pepsi generation," has moved slightly ahead in food-store sales. Part of Coke's decline is due to the phenomenal success of one of its own products—Diet Coke, which has leaped to third place on U.S. lists since its introduction 2½ years ago.

Dr. John Pemberton, an Atlanta pharmacist, first produced Coca-Cola syrup in 1886, concocting the mixture in a three-legged brass pot in his back yard. Two years later businessman Asa Chandler acquired the rights to the formula for \$2,000, and as the sale of the syrup soared Chandler and five other men formed The Coca-Cola Company with capital stock of \$300,000. They registered the name Coca-Cola as a trademark in 1893, and 39 years later ended an early controversy by removing cocaine from the formula.

As for last week's change, Coca-Cola officials said that the company first discovered the new taste while developing Diet Coke five years ago. A 6½-ounce glass of the new formula has five more calories than the old Coke—but still two less than a similar amount of Pepsi. (In Canada, where Coke bottlers have always produced a sweeter drink, the new formula will contain the same

number of calories as the old.) It also outperformed the original in nearly 300,000 blind taste tests in North America—including samplings in Vancouver, Halifax, Calgary, Montreal and Toronto last January. For his part, Goizueta described the new taste as "smoother, rounder, yet bolder," but many early

samples say that it is simply sweeter and less fizzy—in other words, more like Pepsi. U.S. and Canadian consumers will be able to decide for themselves when the new Coke starts arriving in stores in early May, complete with an updated logo and heralded by a multi-million-dollar advertising campaign that will maintain "Coke is it." Canadian Bill Cosby, for one, will be working hard to sell the altered soft drink in new silver-and-red cans. But PepsiCo will also be working—striving to put Coke's slopes into the past tense.

—BOB LEVIN in Atlanta

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Ready on the right

Cable television entrepreneur Ted Turner's bid for control of CBS has run into stiff opposition last week as Wall Street analysts said that financing plans—based on a swap of high-interest-paying "junk bonds" for network stock—would require Turner to almost double the company in order to pay off the debt incurred. (New companies that do not have high credit ratings—or firms engaged in takeover bids—sometimes issue those high-yield bonds to raise money. Rogers ran the risk of being hit for their money if the issuing firm has financial problems.) But apart from the financial doubts expressed by such experts as analyst Alan Gottman of J.P. Rothchild, the bettor for "Black Rock," one's forbidding Manhattan headquarters, numerous major American liberals who are concerned about the political impact of a major network run by Turner. For one thing, the flamboyant Atlanta conservative has denounced network executives in the past and he recently charged that his networks are "the greatest enemy of America has ever had, putting

a greater threat than Nazi Germany or Tito's Japan."

Those comments indicate that a Turner takeover at CBS would lead to dramatically changed programming—especially its often critical news reporting. But Turner says that there is no ideological motive behind his bid for the TV giant—a firm nearly 20 times larger than his own Turner Broadcasting System. Still, his takeover attempt came only a few weeks after arch-conservative North Carolina Republican Senator Jesse Helms launched his own effort to take over CBS through a newly founded group, Fairness



Author: takeover bid

in Media. In a mailing to hundreds of thousands of conservatives, Helms called on them to buy up shares and "save the network from Helms' hands."

At the same time, media executives are reeling

was not awarded any monetary settlement. And Gen. William C. Westmoreland waged—and lost—an even more famous \$120-million libel case against CBS for its 1962 documentary *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*, which blamed Westmoreland for deliberately underestimating enemy strength.

Westmoreland's suit was initiated by the Capital Legal Foundation, a group established to support the libel claims of public officials. Capital Legal, which enjoys generous financial support from such wealthy conservatives as Pennsylvania newspaper publisher Richard Scudder, is just one of a series of efforts by conservatives to influence CBS media coverage in recent years. Backed by large corporate grants, think tanks including the American Enterprise Institute, the Hoover Institute and the Heritage Foundation have grown dramatically in budgets, staff and influence in the Reagan era and produce a steady stream of well-crafted reports and press releases.

The effectiveness of that conservative office against media liberalism is still uncertain, but the pressure is clearly acknowledged by those selected as targets. Declared CBS News president Edward M. Joyce: "There is already in the land a new mind-set that the media have tried to bring an 'armistice' upon our country. These things represent a collective pattern that I find very worrisome. Will it be successful? I do not know, but we are determined that it will not be successful at CBS News."

—LENNY GALTIN in New York

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A war on child 'porn'

U.S. Customs official William Van Raab told a U.S. Senate subcommittee probing child pornography last year that the city of Amsterdam "is a sort of 1984 version of Sodoma and Gomorrah." Few Dutch shared his opinion—until January, when a Dutch court heard the case of a couple who dragged a six-year-old girl with needles and Sandoz to appear in a pornographic film before abandoning her to die from an overdose. The court jailed the couple for 10 years, a sentence reserved for business crimes in the Netherlands. And on the wave of conviction that followed the case, the lower house of the Dutch parliament gathered to close a loophole in the country's tolerant sex laws that had permitted Amsterdam traffickers to flood the international mails with pictures depicting children performing sex acts with other children, adults or even animals—a practice that accounts for 86 per cent of child pornography now entering the United States, according to U.S. officials.

Although Holland has long outlawed the production of child porn, the reform,

due for final ratification this summer, will stop Amsterdam mail-order houses from importing, reprinting and exporting the material, a practice that is currently legal and has grown into a multi-million-dollar trade with pedophiles in Europe and North America. After Sweden and Denmark acted against child-

Officials say that 85 per cent of the child pornography entering the United States comes from the Netherlands

sex dealers in the early 1980s, the Netherlands remained the only place they operated from. Declared Tom Faber-de Heer, a spokesman for the Dutch justice minister: "For all our liberal attitudes, public opinion in Holland swung around to the conclusion there were some things too awful to tolerate." She added that little child porn is produced

in Holland, although the country is a major shipping base for material published in other countries.

According to police officials in Amsterdam, many top Dutch pornography firms, anticipating enactment of the new law, have already begun to remove such titles as *Leifni*, *Body Love* and *Jay* they from their shelves and making lists. Declared a vice squad aide: "They're backing off for fear that prosecutors over what is only a small, specialist market could jeopardize their far richer general business." Still, police doubt that they will be able to stop the trade completely or even to catch the most persistent offenders. A budget squeeze in the Amsterdam police department takes out an exhaustive investigation of the city's sex industry, much less its export business. And Dutch law will not even let the police first opening outgoing mail or tapping the telephones of suspects in pornography cases. "The net result of the bill could be simply to drive child porn underground," said Tom Johnstone, a vice specialist at city hall. "But it may be better underground than thriving on the street corner."

It also is doubtful whether the new Dutch legislation will satisfy the United States, which last year extended its ban on the sale and commercial distribution of child porn in an effort to stem the underground trade. To that end, the U.S. law now prohibits any form of child porn distribution—including commercial distribution—as well as "intentionally receiving" such material. The United States has put strong pressure on the Netherlands to follow suit. But even under the new Dutch law, penalties for offenders will be far lighter than in the United States—three months in jail and a fine of under \$1,000, compared to a U.S. maximum of 15 years and a fine as high as \$250,000. And the United States is far stricter in its definition of illegal pictures. "We find nothing legally wrong with a simple picture of a naked 15-year-old," declared Faber-de Heer.

Still, the authorities hope that the bill, which will bring Dutch law closer to codes in neighboring nations, will also permit the expatriation or extradition of many foreign dealers who have set up flourishing businesses in the Netherlands. Great Britain has sought the extradition of one of its officers, John Mansfield, on 35 charges stemming from the sale of child porn. But the Dutch supreme court dismissed the application in October, 1984, because the activities of Mansfield, a reputed millionaire who lives in luxury with his family in Rotterdam, were not illegal under prevailing Dutch law. In future, Dutch courts may be less likely to indulge the activities of Mansfield and others of his calling.

—PETER LARSEN in Brussels

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THEATRE

All in the addled family

FAMILY MATTERS

By Sherman Seakal
Directed by Maria Ciarlo

Vancouver playwright Sherman Seakal's *Telling Dirty* has become perhaps the most popular Canadian play of the decade. Since its debut in 1985, the play has run almost continuously at Vancouver's Arta Club Theatre on Granville Island and on national tours, drawing more than 175,000 spectators. What attracted the large audience were Seakal's witty one-liners and his satirical overview of modern manners. Those characteristics prompted critics to compare Seakal favorably to Neil Simon. But *Family Matters*, currently at the Arta Club, shows that Seakal does not share the prolific American playwright's ability to write one well-made comedy after another. Where *Telling Dirty* sank its sharp teeth into the mores of the Me Generation, *Family Matters* merely gains the subject of generational chaos in the 1980s.

The play opens in the backyard of a two-story frame house owned by 70-year-old Phil Osborne (Antony Holland). As he family prepares for a family get-together, it is clear that he is an overbearing patriarch, a brick wall of rectitude against which eight other family members will break their heads. In the same sense the rest of the family moves onstage and offstage in a rapid and confusing fashion, revealing only snippets of themselves and of their relationships to one another. The family is so complex that the program provides a genealogical chart to lessen the confusion.

Everyone in the family has a problem. Ken (Rie Red) is lusty and indifferent to his long-suffering wife, Basy (Alexa Shalek). Allen (David Ferrie) is trying to steal the family business from Uncle Phil and abandon his wife, Gloria (Susan Chapple), who declares, "I don't want to deal with my marriage right now." Indeed, under one roof there are two adulterers—two unhappy mothers, one widower who still craves an conversation with his late wife, one nephew who is carrying on with a man eight years younger, one career woman, an unmarried lawyer who is committed to having a baby, and another career woman, a TV journalist who is committed to making her herself. For good measure there is a mixed-up teenager who has suffered psychological damage from the breakup of her parents' marriage. *Family Matters* attempts to deal bra-

vorously with the emotional complexity of familial link-ups. But the result resembles nothing more than two scenes of soap operas condensed into two hours. Seakal does toss off some witty one-liners, but often they are as escape hatch for the playwright when he finds his plot becoming too convoluted.

The cast, which begins the play with skittish uncertainty, calms to the task in the second act. In spite of the script, the acting is uniformly superb by the time the play closes with a neatly framed photograph of the four family members who have reconciled themselves to their fate and to one another. That sweetness is the major flaw of *Family Matters*. Seakal's insistence on tying up all the loose and messy ends of his farcical, steadily troubled family is a sentimental sleight of hand—the stuff of which all television sitcoms are made.

—JANE O'HARA

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The high-style shoulder

No celebrity epitomized the fashion of the 1940s better than Joan Crawford, whose wide-shouldered styles passed into history as camp classics. And although it is not surprising that the wheel of fashion has brought padded shoulders back again, not even Joan Crawford herself could have anticipated the extremes of mid-1980s shoulder lines. At the recent fall collection preview in Paris, designers Karl Lagerfeld, Yves Saint Laurent and Claude Montana revealed clothes with shoulders so massive that the models appeared to have emerged from locker rooms instead of dressing rooms. In one striking example, Montana shaved a coat with padding that extended fully six inches beyond each shoulder. "Shoulders forever," he declared.

Canadian designers are also squaring their shoulders in record numbers, and consumers eager to imitate the look have turned shoulder pads into hot-selling accessories. Montreal-based Syneek Sales has more than doubled its sales of pads in the past two years, according to administrative vice-presi-



George Annas' cool: Crawford camp

dent Lily Bitter and Robin Kay of Toronto with 100 85 pairs of shoulder pads a week at her rue Toronto boutique. Said Kay: "They are our best-selling accessory."

As with any fashion fad, the concentration on shoulders has led to psychological speculation. In her 1981 book, *The Language of Clothes*, U.S. sexologist Abigail Lurie suggested that women first adopted the style to express the new responsibilities the Second World War forced on them. Said Lurie: "Women signified their willingness and ability to help bear the burdens of the world." But feminist author Susan Brownmiller said that the current trend "fits in with the previous obsession of women during the war who were terrified that their hips were too big. Shoulder pads made the hips look narrower."

Canadian designer Alfred Sung agrees with Brownmiller. "Having the shoulders broader makes the waist look smaller," said Sung. "It is flattering to any body's figure." Sung has squared off the shoulders in his new clothes in a moderate way, but he is quick to note one inevitable fashion fact: "Styles change. In a couple of years we are going to see natural shoulders again." And for her part, Brownmiller has already developed a use for discarded shoulder pads. Said the author: "I use them as pin cushions." —JANE BINGAY

A far-flung competitor

On a sunny January afternoon outside the Rose Bowl Stadium in Pasadena, Calif., four-time World Overall Fribree Champion Scott Zimmerman, 39, cradles his arm and bangs a thin red-and-black ring through the air. To his amazement it flew 3.667 feet, more than three times the length of the famous football field. The toss will be remembered as the "greatest distance any inert object heavier than air has been thrown" is the next edition of the *Ginness Book of World Records*. But more immediately, it instantly created a bid for a long-distance competitor for the Fribree, the newly invented Aerobie, a 1½-inch-wide plastic ring with a 1½-inch hole in its centre. With 50,000 sold already in the United States, Vidal Distributing Corp. of Concord, Ont., plans to export as many as 100,000 Aerobies for Canadian stores this summer. And Vidal's president, David Brelin, has offered \$1,000 to any Canadian citizen who can beat Zimmerman's record-shattering throw.

The Aerobie is the latest attempt to improve on the design of the Fribree, a



Adler with two Aerobies: aerodynamics

flying disc which revolutionized the simple game of catch when Wham-O Manufacturing Inc. of San Gabriel, Calif., introduced it in 1957. The key to the Aerobie's reach is its extreme thinness and its stability in the air. That combination was the invention of designer Alan Adler, a 46-year-old Stanford University lecturer and aerodynamic specialist, who applied a computer-generated equation to produce the disc's straight flight pattern. A unique shallow lip on the outer edge distributes aerodynamic lift over the Aerobie's entire surface and replaces the thick rim of the Fribree, which Adler claimed made it sluggish. Said Adler:

"The average person can throw an Aerobie the length of a football field." Indeed, some converts to the Aerobie claim that it is difficult to throw the ring less than that distance. In some areas of the United States, particularly northern California, the 67 (U.S.) toy is already outselling Fribrees 5:1, according to one retailer. But even Zimmerman, who attempted the *Ginness* record at Adler's request, questions the Aerobie's recreational merits. "You cannot do any freestyle tricks with it, like catching it on a fingertip," he said. "Its only entertainment value is its long flight." Indeed, Adler may now have to prove that his toy is as fun as it is aerodynamic. —ASH WARDLEY

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LABOR

A salary for not working

He earns \$72,800 a year from the municipality of Kitchener-Waterloo, Ont., — for not returning to work. But after 15 court cases and six years of controversy, Sydney Brown's campaign for compensation and reinstatement following his 1979 dismissal as the region's police chief suffered a setback earlier this month. On March 1, the Supreme Court of Ontario struck down a 1984 lower court decision to pay Brown \$48,800 in "fringe benefits," which he had asked for in addition to the salary and back wages awarded to him after the Ontario Supreme Court ruled in 1988 that his dismissal had been unfair. The lost benefits—including an \$8,000-a-year car allowance, a \$700 uniform allowance and \$354 for drycleaning his uniforms — were to have been paid even though acting police chief Harold Bous performs all official duties. Dejected former Kitchener city treasurer Robert Roy of Brown's demands "It is ludicrous. You should not pay someone for a uniform — if he is not wearing one."

Brown, fired after an Ontario Police Commission inquiry criticized his rhetorical squad for the use of "savage brutality" during a 1979 drug raid on the local Hells Angels motorcycle club, initially enjoyed significant community support. But since Kitchener-Waterloo residents now insist that the decision to award him a salary to match that of Bous should have been enough. Bous, regional chairman James Gray "Everybody feels that his settlement has been more than fair." Still, local police officers remain firm in their support of their former chief. Bud Court, Joseph Lederman, president of the Regional Waterloo Police Association. "The rank and file feel he was unjustly done by," Lederman was the staff sergeant in charge of Brown's tactical squad until he was demoted.

For his part, Brown, currently unemployed, has already launched an appeal against the decision stripping him of benefits, and when he turns 66 in June he plans to fight his upcoming mandatory retirement—from a job he doesn't do—under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. In his written version of the March judgment, Mr. Justice Anthony MacLurey of the Ontario Supreme Court said that Brown's ongoing litigation could be "the basis for years of law-slinging as any found in the operations of Gilbert and Sullivan." — PETER COVENS

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BOOKS

Recycling a sexual fable

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS

By Marley Callaghan
(Macmillan of Canada,
275 pages, \$19.95)

A whiff of exploitation rises from the pages of *Our Lady of the Snows*. Less than two years after a best-selling success with his New Testament novel, *A Time for Jesus*, Marley

Callaghan, now 82, is back in the bookstores with a "new novel," according to the dust-jacket, "suggested by the story *The Enchanted Pump*." Its powers of suggestion are exceedingly strong: some after some appears almost verbatim in a "new" novel only 70 pages longer than its inspiration, a story that is in fact a 145-page novella written in 1978. Where *A Time for Jesus* was a truly fresh retelling of a centuries-old story, *Our Lady of the Snows* is a hackneyed rebirth of the seven-year-old work which was stale when it first appeared. In it, Callaghan settles not in a story-teller but in a hamster-cage in a treadmill of old sins.

At the centre of both the novella and novel is Edward J. Dubuque, a club-footed boy from Toronto's Cabbagetown neighborhood whose inclination for finding "classy" women vulnerable to prostitution made him rich. In the original, Dubuque is merely a pimp, in *Our Lady of the Snows* Callaghan has made him more powerful: he is a principled but criminal flour for whom pimping is a pleasurable hobby. His grand illusion is his belief that he "knows" women, and as that suspect Callaghan's clients know four kinds: Ophelia, as 12 and mothered through his teens by a soft-hearted madame, Dubuque "had come to believe that a woman was either born to be a saint and didn't know it, or a whore and didn't know it, but it was up to him to know it."

Roder Elms Tenny, daughter of Hungarian emigrés, who wears a far coat slung over elegant shoulders and has a face lit for that long milk coat "like

totally confused Dubuque's categories. Keeping herself aloof from the other prostitutes who frequent a seedy bar, she sells herself cheap and only to the wounded or the weak. She is a sexual leader, the dearest of male myths—saint and prostitute in one. The "hard-eyed" Dubuque is drawn in the myth as every man in the novel. But he confuses the attraction as a business impulse and brings trouble on Elms by trying to market her sexual gift.

Although set in contemporary Toronto, *The Enchanted Pump* reads like a nostalgic 1930s urban fiction, complete with pugnacious and bawdier and a gulf between the classes only bridgeable by using the socialistic myth of chance. Tenny would not have been out of place: Callaghan carries all the anachronisms into the new version, as if he had left his powers of observation 50 years behind him, in fact, he aggravates the problem by pining for even more unfunny detail and suffering the original ending. The only excuse he can offer for rewriting *The Enchanted Pump* is his attempt to transform the first, dated but hard-edged story into a timeless sexual fable. Although he consistently broadcasts that myth-making is his intention, his fable rings as

false as his artistic grasp of readers' life. As the version of it, the novel fails because Callaghan is unable to make his readers believe in his eternal vision of nurturing womanhood; he does not even seem to be aware that the reader might not share his assumption of goodness in women. He barely tells, rather than shows, how the sexually abused Tenny grows men. Perhaps it bothered Callaghan's conscience that he murdered Elms the first time round, putting an end to "the comforting, gentle golden where." At the end of the new version he sends her to sea instead, Elms "at one with her victim's gift, holding the sea of God." But *Our Lady of the Snows* is no resurrection, neither of the character nor the myth.

—ANNE COLLINS



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An adventure in publishing

HIDDEN AGENDA

By Anna Porter
Orion Publishing, 288 pages, \$15.95

Anna Porter's first novel gets off to a rocky start when George Harris, a present-day Canadian publisher, is run over by a Toronto subway train. In an ironic comment on the tricky state of Canadian publishing—a subject about which author Porter, publisher of Kay Porter Books and former editor in chief of perpetually ailing *McGilland Stewart*, should know more than most people—the publishing world immediately assumes that Harris has committed suicide to escape his desperate financial circumstances. But a series of suspicious deaths in the international publishing world and the related disappearance of a valuable manuscript prompt *Saturday Night* magazine writer Judith Hayes to investigate further. Her curiosity plunges her into a fantastical and hectic adventure spanning Toronto, New York and London and involving a high-level conspiracy to subvert Western foreign policy.

Hidden Agenda is not about evil; it is about grown-up private schoolgirls who eat in trendy restaurants, shop at Saks Fifth Avenue and have hair-raising escapades. Judith is a 38-year-old journalist, divorced with two children, who has a weakness for alcohol and unsuitable men. Her best friend, Marsha Halber, is a sophisticated but tough New York publishing executive who negotiates six-figure book contracts with the same ease as she would a would-be assassin to the ground. In the tradition of such girls' adventure romances as the Nancy Drew detective series, Judith gets the duo into trouble and Marsha gets them out of it. While Judith patterns around the *Charlie's Angels* model in justifying ethics and agonizing over what to wear on a date with a Toronto policeman, Marsha whizzes around London in her Dior suit and updates snapper-craze publisher. The plot has a right-wing twist that might offend liberal readers—but only those who take their cynicism too seriously.

The dippy, self-deprecating Judith is a more amusing and original creation than her cool, calculating counterpart. But Marsha applies the international flavor that seems to be a prerequisite for a place on the best-seller list. Like Marsha, Porter understands the tricks of her trade. In *Hidden Agenda* she combines homegrown humor and jet-set fantasy in a slick, entertaining package.

—GREGAN MACKAY

1878

CANADIAN

RYE WHISKY

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Aged smooth
Piced smooth



A smooth number.

Aged slowly, gently,
in small oak casks.

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ROYAL BANK

MUSIC

Mixing the sweet sounds of success

By Jane O'Hara

David Foster adjusted his Porsche sunglasses in the mirror of his gold Mercedes Quattro. Peter, and pulled out of his driveway. On his way to work, through the dry, dusty streets of North Hollywood, the Canadian producer returned a call to Anne Murray's agent on his car phone. Arriving at his recording studio, he picked up messages from legendary producer Quincy Jones (*Thriller*) and pop singer Lionel Richie. Minutes later, Wayne Gretzky, who recently bought the Hall of Fame Junior A hockey team with Foster, called to confirm his participation in which team they played the next evening. Finally, sitting in his dark-lined office surrounded by more than \$500,000 worth of sound equipment, Foster took another call from music executive Neil Schrammer, who has nicknamed him "the lower composer." For David Foster, recent winner of two Grammy awards,

it was the beginning of another 24-hour day, the kind that has established the 35-year-old as one of the most sought-after producers in North America. Said 52-year-old Jones: "David is one of the young guys in the music business today."

With his sounding as a composer, arranger, pianist and producer, Foster has become a central figure in the billion-dollar recording industry. He is a maestro, Mr. Peter, with a golden touch that turns ordinary songs and albums into runaway platinum hits. Foster builds songs with a lyricist's touch, a detail, lighting horns, multi-part vocals and clean keyboard harmonies over simple melodies. On the cutting edge of the rock symphony sound of the 1980s, Foster said "I have a formula that works." And in the past two months, that formula has been



Foster (left) with members of the band Toto; producer of stars, with perfect pitch and all the hits

visibly successful. At the Grammy awards in February, the multitalented Foster won two statuettes and received his nomination—no more than two days after Cyndi Lauper and Prince. Producer and co-writer of *Chicago II*, an album that has sold more than four

on which 50 Canadian pop musicians recently collaborated in aid of Ethiopian famine relief. The single has topped the Canadian charts for the past two weeks, and last week *Here's the World For You*, a new album by The Payco's, debuted into record stores with Foster's producer credit on the jacket.

What has propelled Foster to the top of his industry is a rare and remarkable versatility. He won his first Grammy in 1979 for writing *After the Love is Gone*, a major hit for Earth, Wind and Fire, and his second in 1982 for producing the cast album of the Broadway musical *Dreamgirls*. The list of major artists whom Foster has worked with includes Michael Jackson, Barbra Streisand, Kenny Rogers, Dolly Parton, The Tubes, and Paul McCartney. Said Foster "When they hire me, they get someone who can do it all."



Foster and pop singer Laura Branigan studio intimacy

million copies in North America. Foster won his awards as producer of the year and for his arrangement on the hit single *Hard Habit to Break*. Foster was also the producer, co-writer and mastermind behind *There Are No More Tears*, the song

identified as E. Bonetti's, he acknowledged. "I wouldn't last three minutes with The Rolling Stones. They are always out of tune." At 5, he began classical piano lessons. In his teens, jazz and pop was his own. Said Foster "I loved

watching Glenn Gould play, but then I heard he didn't make any money." At 36 he moved to London, where he played in highway bands for Chuck Berry and Bo Diddley. But he alienated Berry by telling him that all his music sounded the same.

In 1969 Foster joined Bergen's *Beatnik* Howlans, but his noticeably male voice was too crude for the classically trained Foster. Said Hawkins: "David was bored playing in a combo when in his hand he was hearing orchestras." Tired of answering to other musicians, Foster formed *Slydarts*, a five-member soft-rock group, in 1970 and made his first assault on Los Angeles territory to record *Slydarts*' first album. For seven years Foster did session work, earning the respect of many artists. When he needed extra money he played parties at gay bars and created theme songs for such series as *Daffodil Stripes* and *The Face of Life*. Said Foster: "I started out with an empty Volkswagen van and a lot of drive."

Ultimately, tiredness of working with the industry's top artists has taken its toll on Foster. In 1984, after eight months of producing the Chicago 27 album (which recast the pop-jazz group Chicago from the scruffy band of musical history), he considered himself on the verge of a serious breakdown. At the end of the summer, co-writing and arranging songs with Paul McCartney, Foster succumbed to severe burnout. "I cried, I slept, I was running at half-speed," he said. "At the supposed peak of my career, I hit an all-time low." In search of a restful, quiet life, Foster temporarily moved back to West Vancouver with his wife, Rebecca, and their two children, Sara, 4, and Erin, 2. There he keeps his 50-foot motor yacht, the *Charmaker*—his ultimate relaxation.

Foster has clearly reached his youthful goal of becoming rich and famous. Although reluctant to talk about the money he makes, he commands \$800 an hour in the studio and earned more than \$1 million from Chicago 27 alone. But he says that he is well aware of the double nature of the music world and is prepared to leave the pop business in five years. Recently, he has been working on the score for the upcoming movie *St. Elmo's Fire*, not only composing the music but creating its emotional effects through electronic synthesis. Ultimately, he says, he wants to get out of the backrooms of the recording industry. He added, "I would like to end up like Bart Bacharach, playing piano with an orchestra on TV specials." Because of his multiplicity of talents, Foster's future will likely take many forms. For the moment, he is content with his role as the studio wizard of pop music, whose sound rings with success.

—Phil Dineen



Massie: replacing a cultural chief amid concerns about Tory arts policies

THE ARTS

Cultural winds of change

By firing Andre Lacroix last week as director-general of Telefilm Canada, federal Communications Minister Mariel Masse once again demonstrated his determination to exercise strict control over cultural agencies. Deputy Minister de Montigny Marchand dismissed Lacroix over the telephone, even though Lacroix had served as chief of the government's film development agency for five years. And the move has created serious concern among many members of the arts community. Critics say they feared that the arrival-length relationship between the arts and the government is in danger, and they are anxious to find out who will be Lacroix's successor. Said Montreal-based documentary filmmaker Denis Briette: "The appointment and direction of Telefilm Canada should give an indication of how the Tories view the cultural identity of the country."

Masse declared that the dismissal, to take effect on Aug. 1, had nothing to do with the fact that Lacroix was an appointee of Pierre Trudeau's Liberal government. But his departure is widely seen as a sign that the purging of Liberal appointees has begun. The strong-willed and ambitious Masse is now presumed to have his sights set on Timothy Parem, director of the Canada Council, and Donald Macdonald, director-general of the National Arts Centre, both of whom have strong Liberal associations. That as a senior insider acknowledged,

"There will be no purge."

The speculation has centered on Porteous, director of the council since 1982. Like Lacroix, Porteous came at the pleasure of the government and can be dismissed without providing cause. Porteous himself acknowledged, "I'm in a very awkward position." On the other hand, Macdonald is appointed by the prime minister's board. He declared: "I am the only head of an agency who has that protection. Porteous is a grade or two more exposed."

For the moment, the situation across the country is trying to second-guess Masse in his choice for Lacroix's replacement. According to one ministerial aide, Masse is looking for an impartial, bilingual singlephone to head the powerful agency. The most likely outsiders to include Peter Pearson, who currently operates Telefilm's broadcast development fund, and Ron Cohen, the former chairman of the Academy of Canadian Cinema. Both are bilingual and experienced in formulating film policy.

For many people in the arts, the issue is not which Tory face will replace the departing Liberal but what cultural policy the Conservatives intend to pursue. Said Briette: "Masse can become a heroic figure by reversing the situation of cultural conservatism—or go down as a cultural assassin." Meanwhile, many members of the arts community nervously awaited the minister's next move.

—HELENE MACNEIL

FILMS

The fevered dreams of adolescence

THE COMPANY OF WOLVES

Directed by Neil Jordan

A film about a dream, *The Company of Wolves* follows the nocturnal inner re-mappings of Rosalind (Sarah Patterson), a 14-year-old on the verge of sexual awakening. The sleeping Rosalind's imagination takes her to an eerie make-believe land of misty woods where wolves howl at night (and danger lurks around every corner. Designer An-

neville delighted horror in *The Company of Wolves*.

The script, written by director Neil Jordan and English novelist Angela Carter, is an extended variation on the story of Little Red Riding Hood and, to press the point, Rosalind wears a hooded red cape. The film makes transform the fairy tale into an allegory about burgeoning sexuality. Rosalind sports an innocent virgin's air (she has labels, after all), but when she walks through the

woods she is lured by the handsome (Mika Borgeau), even though his eyebrows knit together—a sign of the werewolf. Clearly, Rosalind has become attracted to the beast in us. When the dreaming Rosalind reaches Granny's house, the old woman warns her of the danger of being lured by the enjoyable bit—sexes her with a series of tales that reflect the desires and fears haunting a girl on the brink of womanhood. The disconnected episodes are weighed down by their simplistic, obvious psychological subtext but they feature enough compelling imagery to keep a viewer interested. If not enthralled, *The Transformation* from mist to wolf is often terrifyingly spectacular, as in Granny's glowing tale of a werewolf groom (Stephen Rea) returning to his suspicious bride (Kath-



Patterson, Lansbury: tales of beautiful men

leen Foster) after several years. The big-eyed wolf watches incredulously as her strange husband begins to sprout hair and peel off his face to reveal a bloodied, grinning manifestation of moving sinew that reforms itself into a happy shape. It's all extremely convincing, except for the teeth, which suggest the werewolf has been eating a good diet.

Other sequences are humorous as well as visually expediting. In one, a young girl who is pregnant wistfully turns her lover's bridal party into a pack of yapping wolves—reflecting the fear of pregnancy in Rosalind's sexual fantas-

ies. A passage in which the devil (Theodore Borgeau) is disfigured through the woods in a white Rite Kape is equally creepy. But the sequence, as well as Lansbury's cheerily exaggerated portrayal of Granny, suggest that the makers of *The Company of Wolves* were more than aware of the humor in their material. But the film's greatest attraction is its imagination. Fears that Rosalind has come to life and risen threaten to walk.

Still, those occasional tricks and moments of whimsy are not enough to relieve the moria of its pretentious psychoanalytic rant. And while lauding the tale with heavy-handed symbolism, Jordan failed to thread them together with the promiscuity stitching that often connects the fragments of a nightmare. At the end of the film, when Rosalind awakes in a meadow and her legs all fall to the floor, the implied statement that childhood is over has all the subtlety of a bear trap. *The Company of Wolves* is further proof—as if it were needed—that overanalyzed dreams lose all their fascination. —LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

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MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *The Tempest* Cans, Sheridan (5)
- 2 *Inside, Outside*, Wink (4)
- 3 *Family Album*, Best (3)
- 4 *Thinner*, Bachman (2)
- 5 *Black Hole*, Moore (10)
- 6 *No hope, and thanks for all the fish*, Adams (6)
- 7 *The Lonely Silver Rain*, MacDonald
- 8 *Virgin and Martyr*, Greeley (4)
- 9 *The Daring Game*, Smith (3)
- 10 *Strong Medicine*, Maslin (3)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Incense, Incense*, with Nook (1)
- 2 *Incense with Nook*, Nook (1)
- 3 *The Canadian*, Maslin (4)
- 4 *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School*, McCormick (2)
- 5 *De Alencar's Body Type Program*, Alencar and King (4)
- 6 *The Best Report*, Smith (3)
- 7 *Children's Books*, Brown (1)
- 8 *Royal Science*, Maslin (1)
- 9 *Grizzly*, Greeley and Nook (1)
- 10 *The Promised Land*, Nook (1)

(1) Fiction has won

The mysteries of interaction

By Allan Fotheringham

The cottage industries hidden away within the recesses of academia always intrigue. Now, again, a fan of esoterica, collects these as a hobby. Tucked away in the back pages of obscure little magazines, they are a treasure trove for the imagination. They go under the heading of "Austrian Queries." Here, for example, is "For a 28-volume edition of the Swiss-Norwegian alchemical/chemical and theological papers, I would appreciate hearing from anyone who knows of manuscripts in private hands or library-known library or institutional collections. R.H. Pepkin, Department of Philosophy, Campus Box 1033, St. Louis, Mo 63103." Or: "For a marvellous edition of the papers of Salmon P. Chase (1808-1873), governor of Ohio, secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the United States, I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has or knows the whereabouts of Chase materials. John Niven, The Salmon P. Chase Papers, Department of History, Case-Western Reserve School, Cleveland, Ohio 44101."

Good stuff, but not great stuff. For that, we must move to my favorite. Discovered the other day was this: "For an anthropological study of social interaction among classes in soup kitchens, I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has read-articles or access to those of others. Irene Glasser, Department of Sociology, Western Connecticut State College, Willimantic, Conn. 06226."

Well, it is obvious I have missed my calling. For years, my dear ones, I have been bothered by the social interaction of my fellow human beings, and not even delving into the soup kitchens of my acquaintance. I am certainly pleased that Prof. Glasser is pressing on with that needed study and I plan to branch out on my own. I have already been paid, for example, by the social interaction among bank employees, since there are always six times as many of them putting in the background, shuffling papers, holding their necks, while Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Bookman News*.

tellers' windows go unattended, giving nighters at the growing lineups.

I wonder about the social interaction between Brian Mulroney and Michael Wilson. Do they go bowling? Do they do the crossword puzzle together? I just wonder I would very much like to know the current social interaction between Ronald Reagan and those aides who went to Germany to check out a valuable sanctuary where he could lay a wreath and failed to note—there was snow on the ground, they complain—that the graves at Bitburg contain the bodies of 47 members of the SS.



Everyone has seen social interaction extended to overlaid as in the middle-aged couples sitting in restaurants and not uttering a word throughout the meal. Have they reached nirvana? Or boredom hovering on blue? Bartenders make their living out of social interaction, contributing nothing but a few sympathetic grins while the boys, over their gin, explain why wife wives don't understand them. Our confused times have produced the ultimate perversion of social interaction—the singles bar where instant social interaction (and results, faster). Would you want to have anything to do with the type of person who would go to a singles bar? The good Prof. Glasser should update her research, moving from soup to *depair*.

There would be no problems in the world if the Swiss and the American people could get down and roll in a little social interaction. They share many of the same characteristics: gusto, a touch

of paranoia and a desire to live in peace. It's just the lazy social interaction of their leaders that makes the trouble (and the missile threat). You could do a whole PhD thesis on the social interaction skills of Ottawa taxi drivers, a species that gives new meaning to the word *surface*. Perhaps their experience with too many amateur deputy ministers, who are trying to interact *apart*, are the reason.

Canadians are not good at social interaction, it having something to do with porridge and the Presbyterians. Swedes are clumsy at it but the absolute worst are the Brits, who in fact have decided to bypass it by structuring their society in strict layers, like a birthday cake, and those of the differing layers do not speak, let alone interact or say other kind of tries. This system, of course, produces a Maggie Thatcher who is admired by clanking women for her past secret and laughed at by the upper classes for the pretentious grocer's-daughter tone. The reason Mulroney has so cut out the Liberal party's middle ground is that he is the first son of a working man to be leader of the Tories since Gordon was a pup. He schemes, and Mila deals with the social interactions.

The finest modern development in social interactions, of course, is the invention of the Sony Walkman. When city dwellers in walk about the streets, ride the buses and subways, pedal bikes and be oblivious to the world around them, shutting out those people six inches away from them with the wall of vibrating sound it is back to the words. Riders of subways close their way to work every morning of the week hoping not to socially interact. Teenagers have devised dances where they never touch, leaving the social interaction for later. Their grandparents had it the opposite way. Most city people don't even want to socially interact with the masses around them. That's why they live in cities, rather than in small towns, where the social interactions live and thrive by that code. It's only in the soup kitchen where you're forced to talk to somebody you might not want to do a crossword puzzle with.

ANYTHING YOU CAN MAKE, WE CAN MAKE LIGHTER.



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moves to Malibu.

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